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OF THE COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES (2009)

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19th October 2009, New Delhi

1. Prof. P N Tandon
2. Prof. Goverdhan Mehta
3. Prof. M Anandakrishnan
4. Prof. Mrinal Miri
5. Shri Sunil Kumar - Convenor

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1. PREAMBLE

Higher Education is recognized as an invaluable instrument for sustainable human development through both creation and dissemination of knowledge. Universities have a pivotal role in achieving these objectives. Post-independence, the University Education Commission, 1948-49 (Dr. S Radhakrishnan Commission)[1] constituted to review the existing university system, recommended a roadmap for new universities to be established by conversion of existing institutions through charters granted by the head of the State on the recommendation of the proposed University Grants Commission, instead of through Acts of legislature. Universities have been created by Charters[2] in countries, including the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, United States, etc.[3]. In pursuance of this, two of our leading research institutions, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) & Indian Institute of Science (IISc), were recognized as 'deemed to be universities', way back in 1958. In the initial years, deemed university status was limited to a few publicly funded institutions. In recent years however, particularly in the last decade, the rate of growth has increased exponentially with the privately managed institutions outpacing the public ones. As on date, there are 130 institutions declared as 'deemed to be universities' and there are many more waiting for conversion!

In the wake of the rapid expansion of the deemed to be universities in recent years, there have been serious public concerns extensively articulated by the media relating to their quality, performance and practices. Among others, these concerns were also noted in the recent Yash Pal Committee Report [Report of the Committee to Advise on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education].[4] This Report

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[1] To look into the problems of University education, the University Education Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education and also of the Inter-University Board. The Commission made important suggestions for improving the standard of university education in the country.

[2] Royal Charter (*From Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Charter*) accessed on 7/10/2009.

[3] For e.g., *Universities in the United Kingdom have generally been issued by Royal Charter, Papal Bull, Act of Parliament or an instrument of the government under the Reform Act 1988.* Universities in the United Kingdom (*From Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_universities*) accessed on 7/10/2009.

[4] The Report, commonly referred to as "Prof. Yash Pal Committee Report", was submitted to the Government on 22/6/2009. Prof. Yash Pal was the Chairman of the Committee, which was constituted by the Government [F.No.4-4/2008 – U1 (A) dated 28/2/2008] to review the functions of University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in the wake of changes in higher, professional and technical education in India and demands of a new knowledge economy. The name of the Committee was later changed [F.No.4-4/2008 – U1 (A) dated 14/10/2008], upon the request of Prof. Yash Pal, to 'Committee to Advise on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education', while the composition and the terms of reference remained unchanged.

suggested *inter alia*, "...*the granting of such status should be put on hold till unambiguous and rational guidelines are evolved. Institutions wishing to get deemed university status should demonstrate special capabilities as was originally intended and should be rigorously evaluated to see if they fulfil the holistic and universal concept of university outlined in this report. The institutions, which have somehow managed to secure such status should be given a period of three years to develop as a university and fulfil the prescribed accreditation norms failing which the status given to them would be withdrawn.*"

Also, there is a Public Interest Litigation (PIL)[5] of a serious nature relating to deemed to be universities, awaiting decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in which the petitioner has *inter alia* alleged that in the recent years, a number of professional colleges which are not known for academic excellence have been granted the status of 'deemed to be university'. The petitioner has further alleged that the guidelines of the University Grants Commission (UGC) have deliberately left vague areas of elastic definition, under which almost any institution can make out a claim for consideration as a deemed university.

It is in this backdrop that the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India set up this Committee[6] (**Annexure – I**) to review the functioning of the existing institutions 'deemed to be universities' with wide-ranging mandate "*to ascertain whether they are indeed serving the purposes for which they were so declared and whether they are complying with the conditions, if any, mentioned in the notification by the Central Government in each case*". Concurrently, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India directed UGC[7] to take up review of the functioning of all the deemed to be universities with respect to maintenance of standards especially with regard to the availability of qualified faculty and the infrastructure in the deemed to be universities (**Annexure – II**).

The Committee constituted by the Government consists of the following persons -

(a) Prof. P N Tandon .. Member

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[5] A Public Interest Litigation (PIL), relating to ambiguity in the Guidelines in connection with scrutinizing applications from institutions seeking declaration by the Central Government as institutions 'deemed to be universities', filed by Viplav Sharma in 2006 [WP (Civil) No. 142 of 2006] is pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

[6] By notification dated 6/7/2009 [No. F-9-26/2009- U3A], the Central Government constituted a Committee to review the functioning of the existing institutions 'deemed to be universities'. A copy of the notification is placed as Annexure I.

[7] By letter dated 4/6/2009 [F 9-26/2009 – U3A] the Ministry of Human Resource Development, GOI directed the UGC to undertake review of the functioning of all deemed universities. A copy of the communication is placed as Annexure II.

(b) Prof. Goverdhan Mehta ... Member

(c) Prof. M Anandakrishnan ... Member

(d) Prof. Mrinal Miri ... Member

(e) Additional Secretary (Higher Education) MHRD, GOI
OR
Joint Secretary (Higher Education) MHRD, GOI ... Convenor

with the following terms of reference that include review of -

- Governance of the institution as well as of its constituent units, if any
- Quality of instruction, as well as quality of physical and academic infrastructure
- Standards of research and impact factor in regard to publication by its faculty / researchers
- Achievements in expanding the body of knowledge in any discipline(s)
- Fairness, transparency and reasonableness in all matters and processes relating to admission and evaluation of students, including award of degree or other qualification
- Compliance, if any, required to be met by the institution in terms of the notification declaring the institution as a 'deemed to be university' under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956
- Any other issue arising out of or relating to the above Terms of Reference which the Committee may desire to look into, including suggestions, if any, in regard to the process of declaration of institutions 'deemed to be universities'.

2. CONCEPT OF A UNIVERSITY

Universities are institutions that are meant to sustain human practices and activities of a very special kind. They are, of course, concerned centrally with higher education and research, but their concern in these fields is very different from that of other institutions of higher learning and research which are devoted to imparting knowledge and skills that are essential to competent and creative pursuit of what might be called 'technical professions'. Examples of such professions are: different branches of engineering, various aspects of medicine and surgery, and, in our times - because of the rise of corporations and bureaucratic governance – *management* and control of humans. It may be suggested, without much fear of contradiction, that the primary value of the kind of knowledge and skills imparted by such institutions resides in their utility – utility in creating an infrastructure for the physical well-being of the general public, utility in sustaining good health of individuals and the community, utility in enhancing the profit margins of corporations, and of course utility in terms of their own marketability. However, the very best of such institutions have shown the capacity to transcend utility, and this often has the effect of transforming the very quality of education they impart.

While universities are not entirely free from utility-driven higher education and learning, their core aim – if one may be allowed to say so – is very different. Universities are meant to be places – which facilitate and promote critical intellectual engagement with: (a) different traditions of thought and its great variety of expression, (b) modes of understanding the human condition and predicament, (c) the incredibly diverse inanimate and non-human living world. Such engagement obviously has many utilitarian and extrinsic values; but it is its intrinsic value that marks it off as a very special sort of human practice. It requires the development of a form of attention that focuses - beyond the interests of the self and its preoccupations with itself – on the *other* whether the other is a tradition of thought, or a particular human collectivity and its specific way of being human, or the physical world and its amazing intricacies, or the magical variety of non-human life.

Such attention is valuable in itself not only because it entails the exercise of virtues such as honesty, courage and fairness, but, more importantly because these virtues must find a unity within the overarching virtue of care (some might even say, love). Care such as this requires the presence of the person – the whole person - to the other, to the object of care. To be wholly present to the other in this way, is for the person to become more as a person. It enhances the human person as a person. The intrinsic value of university education lies ultimately in its inherent capacity to induce such enhancement of the person in us.

This is the truth of the commonly held belief that a truly educated person is larger as a person than an uneducated person. It is of course also true that a person

may have gone through the process of education, including university education, and remained uneducated. Education has failed to make the difference in the latter instance which it is meant to have made. Some of the natural outcomes of such caring and critical attention and engagement are: traditions of thought and research are carried forward, creativity finds a central place, new modes of understanding and explanation emerge, just as new objects of such attention begin to loom on the horizon. These indeed are the intrinsic rewards of the practices sustained by a University. Think of the humanities, (which, as a result of the practicalities of the division of academic labour are split into "disciplines" such as literature, the arts, philosophy, history etc.); the human sciences (economics, psychology, anthropology, sociology and so on); the physical sciences including mathematics, the life sciences and exciting new areas of enquiry in them – think of them and the role of the Universities in taking them forward, in devising new modes of enquiry and uncovering fresh objects of study and thought.

It is important at this point to remind ourselves of what the Radhakrishnan Commission of Education 1948 had to say on the question of setting up of new universities – "*...There are certain fundamental characteristics which should be inherent in any institution which is to call itself a university ....It should be a place for providing a student with opportunity for all round well proportioned education for effective living and for citizenship, in addition to preparation for a calling. It may occur that a university shall develop special strength in some particular field, as in engineering or industrial development or in teacher-training or in forestry or fisheries. In fact, since no institution can be excellent in everything, it is desirable that areas of special strength be developed at least in all but perhaps the largest of our universities. However, these areas of special strength should be in addition to facilities for all round higher education, and should not be a substitute for such facilities. Unless an institution aims at providing such all round training it should continue as a technical institute and should not aspire to be a university... Institutions doing perfunctory or mediocre work should not be dignified by university status.*"

Thus, what is crucial is that universities must not, in their various pursuits, lose sight of this essential concept of a university. There is, sadly, much truth in the general belief that many of our universities have willy-nilly lost sight of this idea. This has resulted in a certain debasement of the very concept of a university allowing institutions with little claim to the status of a university to aspire for such status.

3. INSTITUTION 'DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY'

In keeping with the suggestions of the Radhakrishnan Commission regarding granting university status to existing institutions on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission with the expectation of their conforming to the concept of a university, appropriate provisions were made in the University Grants Commission Act 1956.

The basic idea behind the concept of 'deemed university' is to promote, strengthen and bring those institutions under the purview of UGC, which for historical or any other circumstances are not universities yet are doing work of high standard in specialized academic field comparable to a university.

3.1 The University Grants Commission (UGC) Act 1956 provides for the possibility of an institution being granted a deemed university status under Section 3 of the Act, which reads as follows: *"The Central Government may, on the advice of the Commission, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, that any institution of higher education, other than a University, shall be deemed recognized to be a University for the purpose of this Act, and on such a declaration being made, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such institution as if it were a University within the meaning of clause (f) of Section 2"*.

This provision is further elaborated from time to time in the form of Guidelines. The latest one being followed was issued in 2000[8] **(Annexure – III)**. In addition, there have been some subsequent notifications relating to the guidelines. Some crucial provisions contained in the UGC Guidelines (2000) and considered important for the purposes of the Review are as follows:

Para 4(a) of the UGC Guidelines (2000) mentioned above, says: *"For the purpose of recognition as a University an institution should generally be:*

- *"Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialization which are innovative and/or of very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent) and/or research levels. It should also have greater interface with society through extramural, extension and field research related programmes.*

- *"Making in its area of specialisation distinct contribution to the objectives of university education through innovative programmes, and on being recognized as a University capable of further enriching the university system as well as strengthening teaching and research in the institution and particularly in its area of specialization.*

[8] UGC Guidelines for Considering Proposals for Declaring an Institution as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act (2000 reprinted in 2006). A copy of the Guidelines is given as Annexure III

- *"Competent to undertake application oriented programmes in emerging areas which are relevant and useful to various development sectors and to the society in general.*

- *"Institutions should have the necessary viability and management capable of contributing in the university ideals and traditions."*

Para 4(b) states:

- *"Ordinarily, institutions affiliated to universities and which are offering only conventional degree programmes leading to BA/ BCom /BSc or MA/ MCom /MSc., will not be considered for grant of deemed to be university status. However, such institution which is also offering innovative programmes and which has adequate resources might be considered for recognition as a university..."*

Para 16 of the UGC Guidelines, further stipulates the criteria for *de novo* 'deemed universities' as under:

- *"De-novo institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC,..".*

3.2 From the provision of the UGC Act and the guidelines quoted above, it can be surmised that the intention was not altogether to remove the distinction between a University and an institution which has been given the "deemed university" status. Such institutions are to be treated "*as if*" they were universities although all the provisions of the Act applied to them. The reason for this could well have been that although, in view of their vision and excellent performance, such institutions deserved special respect and treatment, there is danger of erosion of the idea of a University in granting them the *unqualified* status of "university". However even if this were not the case, it is extremely important to take a serious look at the provisions of the UGC "Guidelines" quoted above. It is clear from these that, as a general criterion of eligibility to be considered for the "deemed university" status, an institution should have been in existence for some length of time and achieved excellence of a very high degree in post-graduate education and research before becoming eligible to be considered for the "deemed university" status.

3.3 Apart from the above, the following criteria, either individually or collectively, must apply to institutions to be considered for grant of 'deemed university' status:

- that an institution has achieved – both in post-graduate teaching and research in its chosen field of specialization – "very high academic standards"

- that achievements made by such an institution should be capable of being seen as having made a significant contribution, to furthering the "cause of university education" as such by way of its innovative programmes, and, therefore, as having the potential to enrich and strengthen the university system itself.

- that an institution has proven its competence in undertaking application oriented research in "emerging areas" which are useful for development and relevant for social good.

It is clear from these criteria that an institution selected for the status of deemed university must not only have excelled in its chosen area of higher level of teaching and research, it must also show potential for growing into a university proper, while, at the same time, not losing its focus on its special interests.

3.4 Growth Pattern

Up till 1970, only 7 institutions had been notified as 'deemed to be universities. Between 1970 and 1980, only 2 institutions were so declared. Between 1981 and 1990, 20 institutions were so notified while between 1991 and 2000, 14 institutions were granted the status of 'deemed to be university, and finally, between 2001 and 2009, 87 institutions have been notified as institutions 'deemed to be university' thereby bringing the total number of such institutions to 130[9]. This "unprecedented" and "uncontrolled" growth, particularly of private institutions, in the field of professional education – engineering, medical and health sciences (dental, nursing, physiotherapy, pharmacy), business administration, many of which have acquired the status of 'deemed university', has created problems of equity, quality and covert or overt commercialization of education [**Annexure – IV(a) & (b)**].

[9] A chart and a graph containing the yearly and cumulative figures for the number of institutions declared as deemed to be universities is given as Annexure IV a & b, respectively.

4. REVIEW FRAMEWORK

4.1 Focus

While evaluating the performance of the deemed universities, the Committee took cognizance of the fact that the teaching and research are essential ingredients of a university, as distinct from a college or a cluster of colleges which are primarily devoted to preparing students for under-graduate and post-graduate degrees or a professional career. Thus, proven record of high quality research productivity, innovation in teaching, engagement in emerging areas and fostering creativity are essential requisites for an institution to be designated as a university. In the case of institutions identified as deemed universities under the *de novo* category, focus on a genuinely emerging area requiring innovative programmes and cutting edge research were considered essential.

In its work, the Committee was guided by –

(i) considerations of the idea of a university;

(ii) whether all their present academic activities / programmes could have been carried out without being a deemed university; how the status of deemed university became a stimulus for better performance

(iii) conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the recognition of an institution as deemed to be University* (with special reference to para 4(a)(i) and 16)

(iv) aspects of governance;

(v) quality of and innovations in teaching –learning processes;

(vi) research output and its impact (research publications, books, monographs, patents, etc.);

(vii) doctoral and other research degree programmes;

(viii) faculty resources;

(ix) admission processes and award of degrees;

**innovation, emerging area, excellence*

4.2 Process

The notification of the constitution of the Review Committee also mentioned that the Committee could lay down its own procedure, including that of visits to institutions, whenever it felt necessary to do so. The Committee decided against undertaking visits to institutions because it was of the view that the questionnaire – proforma circulated to institutions was sufficiently elaborate in capturing the ground situation in regard to physical infrastructure of each institution. During its presentation, each institution also drew attention through photographs and other explanations, the status of infrastructure. The Committee decided that face-to-face interaction with university authorities including Vice Chancellors and senior academics with all the relevant information would be useful to gain in-depth insight regarding programmes and functioning in relation to the objectives and performance of a deemed to be university. Keeping in mind the Terms of Reference of this Committee, during the interactions[10] we elicited responses to the issues related to the original mandate of each institution, and sought clarifications on information provided by the institutions in the *proforma* which had been made available to them in advance, as well as on the presentations made by their representatives before us.

The Committee also had the benefit of perusing the reports[11] of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Review of these institutions, copies of which were made available to this Committee by the Ministry from the Agenda Papers pertaining to 462nd and 463rd Meetings of the Commission. The UGC Review was related to assessing "*the deficiencies with respect to maintenance of standards especially with regard to the availability of qualified faculty and the infrastructure*" of these institutions. As part of this exercise, the Commission constituted various visiting committees of Experts which, we were informed, undertook visits to these institutions for this purpose. The Central Government directive in regard to the UGC Review process is at **Annexure – II**. As can be seen the terms of reference of Review by UGC were limited to the verification of infrastructure and identification of other deficiencies including that of the teaching resources. The inputs provided by those of the reports made available to us by the Ministry (as many as reports relating to 47 institutions) have also been duly considered by this Committee while arriving at its findings and recommendations. Incidentally, these 47 institutions form a significant sample being more than 1/3rd of the total number of institutions reviewed by the Committee and the information in respect of physical infrastructure provided through actual site visits of the UGC appointed Committees is not materially

[10] While interacting with the representatives of National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), one of the members of Committee abstained from participating owing to a possible conflict of interest. Similarly, in the case of Indian Institute of Science (IISc), another member of the Committee abstained from the assessment since he is associated with the institution.

[11] The Committee is however not aware of the ***decision*** of the UGC on these reports, at the time of finalizing this Report.

different from information furnished to us through the questionnaire and presentations, and site visits by this Committee would not have had any added value.

Another issue that needs mention is in regard to the mandates of the two review exercises. The mandate of this Committee appointed by the Central Government has to do more with the very rationale of continuation of institutions as deemed universities and is not to be confused with the scope of review ordered by the Government through the UGC. Indeed, any confusion in regard to the possible overlap of the mandates of the two review processes has already been set at rest by the Ministry in its communication to the UGC [No.F.8043/JS(HE)/09 dated 8th October, 2009 (**Annexure – V**)].

- **Proforma Questionnaire**

In order to assist the Review Committee in its evaluation, relevant information was sought from the institutions deemed to be universities in the form of a structured proforma covering various facets of the TOR. A copy of the proforma questionnaire, referred to above, sent to the existing deemed to be universities is placed at **Annexure – VI**.

- **Incomplete / inaccurate information**

During the face-to-face discussion with the Review Committee, it transpired that the information provided by some of the institutions was incomplete or inaccurate in respect of several key factors such as faculty strength and qualifications, PhD registrations, research publications, etc. Many institutions projected publications of their faculty prior to their joining the institution, as their own. Although the institutions were specifically requested to provide list of those publications which are captured by well-established databases (e.g., SCOPUS, Web of Science, SCI etc.), many institutions listed publications in their own in-house journals or in little known low-impact journals, conference proceedings, etc. The institutions were therefore asked to submit supplementary / corrected information within specified time.

- **Database searches**

The Committee also obtained results regarding research performance of the institutions from well established international databases such as SCOPUS, Web of Science, etc., wherever applicable. The SCOPUS data regarding institutional affiliation were downloaded for all the deemed to be universities. In several cases, these were put forth to the representatives of the institutions during the presentation sessions to point out the inaccuracy of data provided by them.

- Meetings held*

All the 130 deemed to be universities were invited for presentation and face-to-face discussion with the Review Committee. Representatives of 126 institutions appeared before the Review Committee. The presentation and discussion sessions were held on 12-13th August, 18-19th August, 1-2nd September, and on 18-19th September. To ensure transparency of the review process, all the interactive sessions were video-graphed. Preparatory meetings of the Committee were held on 23rd July and 11th August 2009. In one of these meetings, Chairperson of the University Grants Commission (UGC) was invited for an extensive exchange of views on the deemed universities and the review process. Finally, analysis sessions were held on 24-25th September 2009, 3-4th & 10th & 16th October 2009 and the report has been finalized on 19th October 2009.

[* A sample invitation addressed to the Vice Chancellors / Directors of institutions deemed to be universities and the schedule of interactions of the institutions with the Committee are given in the Appendix]

5. NATURE OF ABERRATIONS AND UNACCEPTABLE PRACTICES

In the course of the examination of the institutional profiles and the intensive interaction during face-to-face meetings, several deviations / aberrations came to the Committee's notice. These practices are prevalent in both public as well as private deemed universities. Some of these practices are totally incongruent with the very concept of a university and academic values. In some cases these deviations / deficiencies can perhaps be rectified whereas in others, they are beyond the possibilities of rectification thereby rendering the deemed university status untenable.

The Committee has identified several aberrations / deviations during the interactive sessions. These were not uniformly present in all the institutions. While some institutions suffered from a limited number of these deviations, some others have more substantial degree of deviation. Some of the relevant deficiencies were brought to the attention of the individual institutions during the interactive sessions. However, it was gratifying to note that there are a few institutions which have practically none of these deficiencies.

Some of the undesirable practices / deviations are listed below –

5.1 Governance

- The Boards of Management of a large number of deemed universities are tightly controlled by members of the sponsoring trust/society in case of privately sponsored deemed universities and by senior Government functionaries in the case of publicly funded deemed universities thereby seriously jeopardizing the academic and functional autonomy of the institution. For example, many of the deemed universities have designated the head of the founding trust as the ex-officio "Chancellor" with executive functions such as chairing the Board of Management. Normally, the Chancellor of a university is an eminent academic / public figure who has only a ceremonial role.

- It was observed that the Boards of Management are constituted with disproportionate representation of the trust / Chancellor / Government. In the case of private deemed universities, the Boards of Management was found to have a dominant presence of family members / relatives of the Head of the trust. This practice is undesirable for the management architecture of a university. This deprives the University of the opportunity to benefit from the free flow of ideas from the academic community. Preponderance of nominees of the trust, particularly of family members, on the Board of Management seriously undermines the authority of the Vice Chancellor and compromises the autonomy of the University.

- In violation of the norms and guidelines, many private deemed universities have created one or more positions of "Pro–Chancellors", to accommodate family members / relatives of the Head of the trust or the Chancellor and who, not only automatically become members of the Board of Management of the University but also, in some cases have been vested with executive functions.

- The Committee was appalled to observe that in some cases, the Chancellor has appointed his own close kith and kin as Vice Chancellor in violation of all ethical norms and propriety of University Governance.

- In the interest of the autonomy of the university, the Vice Chancellor is expected to Chair the Board of Management and other statutory bodies of the University with the expectation of providing academic and administrative leadership. However, it was not found to be so in many cases and the Vice Chancellor was virtually a 'figure-head'.

- It was also observed that in some cases, the universities were named after the living founder /trustee – a practice contrary to all ethical and cultural norms and without precedence. In one instance, three deemed universities were named after the same living individual!

As a consequence of these practices, many Boards of Management, which are expected to provide visionary leadership for the growth and development of the university and create a transparent and credible environment in running the programmes, have been unable to play the expected role. In reality, the predominant concern of these Boards seemed to be revenue generation, rather than functioning as a body for defining and monitoring the institutional goals and roadmap.

While these deviations were pointed out to the representatives of the deemed to be universities, they indicated that they had obtained the approval of the UGC during or after signing the Memorandum of Association (MOA). They were mostly unconcerned with the need for the autonomous functioning of the Vice Chancellor, as required of a good university level institution.

5.2 Academic Programmes

While reviewing the programmes and academic activities of the deemed universities, the Committee kept in view the principles enunciated in the guidelines – principles such as excellence in teaching and research, innovations and emphasis on post-graduate programmes, engagement in emerging areas and so on (*refer para 3*)

The Committee observed that contrary to the spirit of these principles, many deemed universities were engaged in thoughtless introduction of unrelated programmes with proliferation of degrees beyond the mandate of the original terms for grant of deemed university status.

A few examples of such deviations are given below:

- Having obtained the 'deemed university' status, presumably for good work done in one or two areas, say in dental or medical or engineering, some of them went on to create totally new, often unrelated full-fledged independent colleges in unconnected disciplines such as management, teacher education, hotel management and so on. These were started not for promoting programmatic complementarity or achieving excellence or promoting interaction among different disciplines, but seemingly, for their lucrative value.

- After becoming deemed universities, there has been an increasing tendency on the part of many institutions to multiply the total number of courses at UG and PG levels manifold with introduction of a large number of run-of-the-mill programmes such as B.Com, BCA, BBA, BSc, MA, MSc, etc without corresponding increase in the faculty strength. Such a rapid expansion were sought to be justified as an endeavour to increase the GER or to provide job opportunities. However, this has happened in contravention of the given mandate and vision for which they were granted the "Deemed university" status.

- The undergraduate and post-graduate programmes offered in many of the deemed universities, especially in the professional areas such as medicine and engineering were no different from those offered in a large number of professional colleges, thereby making no noticeable distinction between a college and a deemed university.

- For reasons difficult to fathom, many deemed universities ventured into the arena of distance education launching innumerable programmes without experience and without mandate. These programmes, though ostensibly were projected as outreach service to rural and remote areas, appear to be of dubious quality offered through a huge number of so-called 'study centres' spread across the country. In many cases, the number of students enrolled in the distance education mode far exceeded the number of students on-campus. Some of the deemed universities have gone as far as to enrol students in programmes in the distance mode leading to several engineering degrees, LLM, MPhil and PhD.

- Deemed Universities were expected to introduce new programmes in emerging areas with attendant innovations in quest for excellence. However,

barring some publicly funded deemed universities, there was very little or no evidence of "innovation" or "excellence" in the academic and research programmes of the deemed universities. Fulfilment of the requirement of innovation in teaching and research in emerging areas was sought to be camouflaged through resorting to fanciful names and claims of activities in areas such as biotechnology, bio-informatics, bio-medical-nanotechnology to gain deemed university status under the *de novo* category. The Committee found very little evidence of noticeable efforts in such areas. The concept of 'emerging areas' and credible achievements therein are central to the granting of deemed university status under the *de novo* category.

5.3 Research Activities and Publications

Research output and the number of quality PhDs produced are essential attributes and good indicators of academic vibrancy and standing of a university. Therefore, due attention was given to this aspect during the interactive sessions and special efforts were made to elicit the relevant information. The Committee also independently obtained SCOPUS data on publications of all the institutions (*refer para 4.2*).

- With notable exception of some publicly funded institutions, very few institutions could produce evidence of "quality" research as evidenced from publications in leading high-impact journals in respective fields – this despite the fact that several private deemed universities have been in existence for considerable length of time.

- In the light of the fact that many of the private deemed universities are devoted to the areas of engineering, technology, medicine, IT etc., one would have expected many encouraging examples of transfer of technology, generation of patents and Intellectual Property (IP). However, this has not been the case.

- Competitive Principal Investigator (PI) based research grant is the main driver of research activity in the university which creates the requisite research ambience. The Committee did come across many cases where both PI based and institutional research funding was obtained from leading national S & T funding agencies. However, the level of such grants was sub-optimal and their spread was sporadic.

- Although many of the private deemed universities seem to have the financial capability to make investments in the promotion of in-house research thereby enhancing research climate of the institution, the Committee found very little evidence of their commitment to this cause.

- Fostering of research environment in a university would require a viable, active and vibrant in-house doctoral research programme. The Committee found that many private deemed universities have, of late enrolled in their PhD programme, a large number of candidates who are mostly 'part time' made possible by outsourcing research scholars and research guides. While it may not be avoidable to have a few candidates on part time basis, this is no substitute for a robust in-house PhD programme. Most of the private deemed universities were found to be deficient in this aspect.

5.4 Admission Process

Conferment of deemed university status was meant to free them from unnecessary constraints and give the institutions freedom and flexibility in matters of admission, intake capacity, programmes and fee structure. It was expected that this freedom would be exercised in a responsible manner keeping in mind students' interest, quality considerations and the provisions of the UGC guidelines. Any major departure from this would be detrimental to students' interest and quality of the programme.

A few examples of some of the improper practices in vogue are given as under:

- As per the UGC guidelines[12] admissions to all the deemed universities "*..shall be made on an all-India basis......through a common entrance test conducted either by the UGC or by an institution / agency identified and approved by the UGC*". This has not been generally followed by deemed universities, although most institutions claimed that they conducted their own "All India Entrance Examination". Often this was restricted to limited geographical locations / regions. It was also noticed that the number of students admitted through such examinations was disproportionately high in relation to the number of candidates appearing in the examinations and thus making the competitiveness and the credibility of these examinations questionable. Consequently, many deemed universities ended up admitting students of lesser competence.

- Many institutions which attained deemed university status from being a college, increased their intake capacity disproportionately, and in some cases, exponentially, in relation to the qualified faculty strength and other academic infrastructure. This has inevitably led to stretching of available academic resources. This phenomenon is responsible for adoption of shift system, proliferation of part time teachers and low research productivity by the faculty.

[12] A copy of the extant guidelines is given as Annexure-III. The relevant guideline, para 13, refers to admission.

- A common practice noticed in several private deemed universities is the fragmentation of undergraduate and post graduate programmes with concocted nomenclatures mainly with the intention of increasing the intake capacity, often without the concurrence of the concerned statutory bodies. For eg., a Bachelor's degree in electronics is fragmented as BTech (Electronics), BTech (Electrical & Electronics), BTech (Electronics & Computer Science), BTech (Electronics & Instrumentation), etc.

5.5 Fee Structure

Access to and equity in university education is crucially dependent upon the Fee structure of a university concerned. Since the number of deemed universities, especially in the private sector, have increased sharply the scope for students to find affordable fee structures has declined resulting in discontent in the society.

Some of the common trends in fee structures observed during the interactions are listed below:

- Most of the deemed universities have fee structures considerably higher than those recommended by the official fee structure committees established according to the Hon'ble Supreme Court directive. Many of them created their own fee structure committees to justify the exorbitant fees.

- Collection of capitation fees or donation is a pernicious feature of Indian professional education offered by private deemed universities widely recognized by the public and the media. These collections are reported to be in the range of a few lakhs to a couple of crores depending on the type of course. While the phenomenon is widely known, all the representative of the private deemed universities denied collection of capitation fees or donation in their institutions. This practice not only leads to admission of students with low competence in professional courses, but, much more seriously, also has adverse impact on access and equity.

6. ASSESSMENT

We are deeply conscious of the onerous responsibility given to us to evaluate the various deemed universities for their functioning and achievements to justify the status of a university. Taking the cues from the succinctly summarized essence of a university by one of India's most outstanding academics and adhering to the guidelines laid down by the UGC in this regard, we have attempted to be as objective as such a complex subject would permit. We are aware of the implications of our recommendations, for on one hand we had to balance the ideals and purpose of a university and on the other, the practical implications affecting the future of our younger generation – the students. Interacting with representatives of as many as 126[13] institutions deemed to be universities and critically evaluating the information provided by them, we are struck by the nature of aberrations and some unacceptable practices not in keeping with the spirit of a university, that have crept into the system recently. We, therefore, decided to develop a matrix to help us arrive at an objective framework of assessment.

As a result of our overall assessment we find that the existing deemed universities fall into three groups, namely, 1) those institutions which, on an aggregate of their achievements and performance as well potential, justify their continuation as "deemed universities" [Table I]; 2) those, which on an aggregate we find to be deficient in some aspects which need to be rectified over a three year period for them to transit in to the first category referred here for their continuation as "deemed universities" [Table II]; and, 3) those institutions deemed to be universities which, neither on past performance nor on their promise for the future, have the attributes, in our considered opinion, to retain their status as universities [Table III].

Table I

Sl. No.	Name of the institution deemed to be university
1)	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
2)	North Eastern Regional Institute Of Science & Technology, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
3)	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana)
4)	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon (Haryana)
5)	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
6)	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (Karnataka)

[13] Four institutions declared as deemed universities namely, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi; National School of Drama, New Delhi; Deccan College Post Graduate & Research Institute, Pune; and Bihar Yoga Bharti, Munger did not appear for interaction with the Committee. The Government may deal with this issue appropriately.

7)	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science, Bangalore (Karnataka)
8)	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore (Karnataka)
9)	Kerala Kalamandalam Thrissur (Kerala)
10)	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
11)	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
12)	Institute of Chemical Technology, Matunga (Maharashtra)
13)	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
14)	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)
15)	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh)
16)	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
17)	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (New Delhi)
18)	School of Planning & Architecture, (New Delhi)
19)	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, (New Delhi)
20)	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (New Delhi)
21)	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (New Delhi)
22)	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam (Andhra Pradesh)
23)	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
24)	Gandhi Institute of Technology & Management, Vizag (Andhra Pradesh)
25)	BITS, Mesra (Jharkhand)
26)	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal (Karnataka)
27)	International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore (Karnataka)
28)	Tata Institute of Social Sciences Mumbai (Maharashtra)
29)	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala (Punjab)
30)	Banasthali Vidyapith (Rajasthan)
31)	BITS Pilani (Rajasthan)
32)	The IIS University Jaipur (Rajasthan)
33)	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
34)	Chennai Mathematical Institute, Siruseri (Tamil Nadu)

35)	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
36)	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational & Research Institute, Howrah (West Bengal)
37)	Jamia Hamdard, (New Delhi)
38)	TERi School of Advanced Study (New Delhi)

Table II

Sl. No.	Name of the institution deemed to be university
1)	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)
2)	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
3)	Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
4)	Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
5)	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
6)	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
7)	Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune (Maharashtra)
8)	Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
9)	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh (Punjab)
10)	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal (Punjab)
11)	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram (Tamil Nadu)
12)	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (New Delhi)
13)	Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences, (New Delhi)
14)	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
15)	Koneru Lakshmaiah's Education Foundation, Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)
16)	Gujarat Vidyapeeth (Gujarat)
17)	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhan Samsthana, Bangalore (Karnataka)
18)	KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research, Belgaum (Karnataka)
19)	Jagatguru Sri Shivarathreeswara University, Mysore (Karnataka)
20)	Nitte University, Mangalore(Karnataka)

21)	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune (Maharashtra)
22)	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune (Maharashtra)
23)	Symbiosis International Education Centre, Pune (Maharashtra)
24)	Padmashree Dr. D Y Patil Vidyapith, Navi Mumbai(Maharashtra)
25)	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
26)	Dr. D Y Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune (Maharashtra)
27)	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni (Maharashtra)
28)	Datta Meghe Institute of Health Sciences, Nagpur (Maharashtra)
29)	MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra)
30)	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
31)	Jain Vishwa Bharati, Ladnun (Rajasthan)
32)	L N M Institute of Information Technology, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
33)	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
34)	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)
35)	Sri Ramchandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
36)	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
37)	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore (Tamil Nadu)
38)	Sathyabama Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
39)	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
40)	Karunya Institute of Science & Technology, Coimbatore(Tamil Nadu)
41)	Hindustan Institute of Technology & Science, Padur (Tamil Nadu)
42)	B S Abdur Rahman Institute of Science & Technology, Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)
43)	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
44)	Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

Table III

Sl. No.	Name of the institution deemed to be university
1)	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda (Bihar)
2)	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu)
3)	National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation & Museology (New Delhi)
4)	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology & Research, Vadlamudi (Andhra Pradesh)
5)	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia Baroda (Gujarat)
6)	Maharshi Markandeshwar University, Mullana- Ambala (Haryana)
7)	Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad (Haryana)
8)	Lingaya's University, Faridabad (Haryana)
9)	Sri Devraj Urs Academy of Higher Education & Research, Tamaka (Kolar) (Karnataka)
10)	Yenepoya University Mangalore (Karnataka)
11)	BLDE University, Bijapur (Karnataka)
12)	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur (Karnataka)
13)	Christ College, Bangalore (Karnataka)
14)	Jain University, Bangalore (Karnataka)
15)	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune (Maharashtra)
16)	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad (Maharashtra)
17)	D Y Patil Medical College, Kolhapur (Maharashtra)
18)	Shiksha 'O' Anusandhan, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
19)	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, (Pondicherry)
20)	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
21)	Institute of Advanceed Studies in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sadarshahr (Rajasthan)
22)	Mody Institute of Technology & Science, Lakshmangarh (Rajasthan)
23)	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem (Tamil Nadu)
24)	Barath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
25)	Dr. MGR Educational & Research Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
26)	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
27)	Seveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Sciences, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
28)	Kalasalingam Academy of Research & Education, Virudhnagar (Tamil Nadu)

29)	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
30)	Academy of Maritime Education & Training, Kanathur (Tamil Nadu)
31)	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Technology & Science, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
32)	St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education & Research, Avadi (Tamil Nadu)
33)	Vel's Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
34)	Chettinad Academy of Research & Education, Padur (Tamil Nadu)
35)	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
36)	Vel-Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
37)	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education, Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
38)	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar (Uttarakhand)
39)	Swami Rama Vidyapeeth, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
40)	Graphic Era University, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
41)	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
42)	Shobhit Institute of Engineering & Technology, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)
43)	Santosh University, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)
44)	Nehru Gram Bharti Vishwavidyalaya, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)

Detailed working in respect of each of the deemed universities is given at Annexure – VII (a), (b),(c) and (d), respectively.

It is especially the third category that heightens our dilemma. We seriously feel that the continuation of this third category of institutions with their present degree granting powers as deemed universities is injurious to the cause of quality higher education and without doubt imperil the future of millions of our youth. The present plight of this category of institutions was perhaps entirely avoidable. Be that as it may, the Committee is deeply concerned about the future of the student body already enrolled in these institutions. Even though suggesting all possible remedial measures in this regard is beyond the mandate of this Committee, some pointers to possible approaches to resolving the problems faced by students may be in order. For example, those who are enrolled in professional courses in constituent units (of deemed universities) approved by the respective statutory councils, the constituent units may be reverted to the earlier status of affiliated colleges of public universities with jurisdiction. Those enrolled in more traditional Bachelors' and Masters' programmes, migration to other universities could be an option. Salvaging the future of affected students would have to be carefully examined by a committee of experts by taking stock of the situation and ground realities in each institution. In any case, while giving careful consideration to these issues, the directions of the Hon'ble

Supreme Court of India in *Yash Pal vs State of Chhattisgarh* [2005 (5)SCC420], may have to be kept in mind where the Hon'ble Court had dealt with the issue of affected students including those who were enrolled in green-field substandard institutions.

Having expressed our concern in regard to institutions in the third category, we must also confess that institutions listed in Table II also need to take comprehensive corrective steps urgently in respect of several parameters and in particular, deficiencies referred to in *para* 5. We have placed these institutions in Table II because there is scope for their improvement to meet the requirements expected to retain the status of a university. However, they must undergo a rigorous independent review after three years to justify their continuation as universities.

7. SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS FOR ANCIENT LANGUAGES, ARTS, CULTURE, & HERITAGE

The Committee noted that there are several deemed universities which are devoted to study and research in specialized areas relating to the understanding of Indian heritage. These are distinct from traditional institutions offering conventional degree programmes and professional courses. While these institutions are expected to conform to the UGC guidelines, the Committee evaluated them keeping in view their specialized nature and focus on niche areas. The Committee recognizes the important role of these institutions in preserving and promoting the national heritage. However, it also noticed that some of these institutions have deviated from their original objectives and need to concentrate on their mandate.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

In view of the insight gained from this Review, keeping in mind the universally accepted concept of a university, to promote the highest academic ideals and autonomous governance architecture, the Committee recommends the following:

(i) The highest governing body of the deemed to be university such as Board of Management / Executive Council / Governing Council, etc must always be headed by the Vice Chancellor as is the practice in all conventional universities. The membership of this body should invariably include distinguished academics and professionals and have not more than 1 or 2 representatives of the "Trust"/ Society /the President in the case of private deemed universities. Similarly, the number of representatives of the Government in publicly sponsored deemed universities should be restricted; if not entirely avoided.

(ii) At least 50% of the membership of the Governing body should consist of eminent academics and experienced professionals capable of providing independent ideas, advice and guidance for the development of the university.

(iii) Among the authorities of the deemed universities, provided in the guidelines, for reasons mentioned in para 5.1, the position of the President of the deemed university should not be automatically designated as the Chancellor. In any case, the role of the President / Chancellor should be ceremonial.

(iv) The creation of the position of Pro-Chancellor(s) should be dispensed with as it is neither provided for in the UGC guidelines nor found to be necessary.

(vi) The Search Committee for the appointment of the Vice Chancellor (or Director as the case may be) should be strictly as per the UGC guidelines. The existing practice of Chancellor / President appointing the Vice Chancellor, even the first one, without adherence to the Search Committee mode, is in violation of the extant guidelines and contrary to general practice.

(vii) The President / Chancellor nominating his / her close relatives to the Board and / or appointing them as Vice Chancellor/ Pro-Vice Chancellor of the institution is undesirable and against the very principle of merit-based selections. It must be discontinued.

(viii) Admissions to the deemed universities must be in accordance with para 13 of the UGC Guidelines and a mechanism should be devised for its early implementation. Introduction of centralised examination for all admissions to institutions of higher education, public or private, will obviate the scope of malpractices reportedly prevalent on a wide scale.

(ix) The level of fees charged for the courses offered in deemed universities should have a reasonable relation to the cost of running the course and should be comparable to the fee levels in other institution for a similar course. In view of the above, it is essential to have a national Committee for fixing a rational fee structure for deemed universities which can reviewed from time to time.

(x) In future, creation of deemed universities under the "*De novo* "category should be resorted to only under extremely rare circumstances. Such creation should be strictly restricted only to genuinely emerging areas to fulfil a national need, make an impact on higher education and research and enable the country to become globally competitive in those areas. In order to prevent possible abuse of this requirement, any proposal for *de novo* category should be scrutinized by a high level committee consisting of national and international experts.

(xi) Inclusion of additional unrelated disciplines / institutions other than the one for which the "Deemed University" status is granted should be governed by the same criteria as for the grant of a deemed status to original institution. The same principle should apply irrespective of whether an existing / new programme is conducted off campus or on campus. Similarly, whenever, an existing or a new institution is sought to be inducted into the ambit of the deemed university, it should be independently evaluated for its inclusion in terms of the same criteria

(xii) It has been observed that the most pernicious effect of the recent undesirable multiplication of the number of deemed universities is the utter neglect of the ideals and spirit of the very concept of a university. These need to be restored and all efforts should be made to protect it in future.

(xiii) There should be a mandatory external review of every deemed university once in every five years. The review should be more intensive than at present and should include exhaustive parameters including those followed in this Review.

(xiv) While private participation in higher education is probably needed, it must be ensured that it does not lead to crass commercialization of education at the cost of equity and access to all deserving students and to the sacrifice of merit.

(xv) Research is an integral component of all higher education which was generally found to be neglected by most of the recently created private deemed universities. Evidence of high quality research must be critically ascertained while granting the status of a university and monitoring its performance thereafter.

(xvi) The Government needs to take a fresh look at the existing UGC Guidelines for grant of deemed university status taking into consideration, the observations made in this report. To maintain legal sanctity, the improved guidelines should be in the form of regulations.

9. IN CONCLUSION

The intention behind the creation of deemed universities, is commendable. In the opinion of this Committee, at least in the case of some deserving institutions, the urge to acquire deemed university status stems from the failure of the affiliating system followed by statutory universities which is riddled with delays and procedural hassles that frustrate new initiatives and academic innovations. However, what is of concern is that many others have exploited the shortcomings of the affiliating system as a facade to further their claim.

Added to this, is the basic problem of interpreting the existing provisions of the UGC Act for declaring institutions as deemed universities. The provision of law with respect to declaration of institutions as deemed to be universities lends itself to the interpretation that while every 'declaration' by the Central Government ought to be supported by a positive recommendation by the UGC, it is not incumbent on the Government to necessarily make such declaration in respect of every positive recommendation by the Commission. In other words, the Government may or may not be bound by a positive recommendation, yet no declaration of a deemed to be university can be made by the Government if the Commission does not recommend or gives an adverse recommendation. The gravity accorded by law to the value of UGC's recommendations is obvious. Government by definition is not a body of Experts and therefore relies on the considered advice of experts which, needless to say, must be tendered with utmost care and objectivity.

Due to certain aberrations /distortions such as the ones mentioned in this report which have crept into the system so pervasively, the very idea of a deemed university has fallen into disrepute. The Committee would like to reiterate that establishment of a deemed university is in itself, not an undesirable practice as has been proved by a number of outstanding institutions in this category. This leads us to believe that the idea of deemed universities as originally conceived by the Radhakrishnan Commission continues to be relevant. However, the current guidelines and the process of declaration of institutions as deemed universities need to be overhauled in the light of the observations made in this report and implemented in letter and spirit. Alongside, the processes of affiliation by statutory universities and the degree of autonomy of colleges to be innovative need to be addressed squarely by the universities, State Governments, UGC and the Central Government. What is at stake is not merely the reputation of a few institutions deemed to be universities, but the credibility of the entire higher education system of the country

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ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE - I

F.No.9-26/2009 – U.3A
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
....

New Delhi, the 8th July 2009

Notification

Sub: Constitution of a Committee to Review the functioning of the existing institutions "deemed-to-be-universities"

WHEREAS, the Central Government on the advice of the University Grants Commission declares under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act 1956 by notification in the Official Gazette, an institution for higher education which for historical reasons or for any other circumstances are not universities and yet are doing work of a high standard in specialized academic field comparable to a university and that granting the status of a university would enable them to further contribute to the cause of higher education which would mutually enrich the institution and the university system as an institution "deemed-to-be-university"

2 AND WHEREAS, the Central Government has declared till date 128 institutions as "deemed-to-be-universities" which include 13 institutions so declared under the *de novo* category

3 AND WHEREAS, concerns regarding dilution in academic standards in some institutions "deemed-to-be-universities" have come to the notice of the Government

4 AND FURTHER WHEREAS, there is a need to review the functioning of the existing institutions "deemed-to-be-universities" to ensure that standards of higher education and research are maintained by such institutions so as to justify their continuance as institutions "deemed-to-be-universities"

5 NOW, THEREFORE the Government hereby constitutes a Committee to Review the functioning of the existing institutions "deemed-to-be-universities"

6 The Review Committee will include the following persons

i) Prof. P N Tandon Professor Emiretus Department of Neurosurgery AIIMS New Delhi — Member
ii) Prof. Govardhan Mehta Chairman NAAC and former Director IISc Bangalore — Member
iii) Prof. Anandakrishnan Chairman IIT Kanpur — Member
iv) Prof. Mrinal Miri, Former Vice Chancellor NEHU — Member
v) Additional Secretary (Higher Education)
OR
Joint Secretary (Higher Education) — Convener

7 The Terms of Reference of the Review Committee shall include the review of

(i) Governance of the institution as well as of its constituent units, if any

(ii) Quality of instruction as well as quality of physical and academic infrastructure

(iii) Standards of research and impact factor in regard to publication by its faculty / researchers

(iv) Achievements in expanding the body of knowledge in any discipline(s)

(v) Fairness, transparency and reasonableness in all matters and processes relating to admission and evaluation of students including award of degree or other qualification

(vi) Compliance, if any, required to be met by the institution in terms of the notification declaring the institution as a 'deemed-to-be-university' under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

(vii) Any other issue arising out of or relating to the above Terms of Reference which the Committee may desire to look into including, suggestions, if any, in regard to the process of declaration of institutions as 'deemed-to-be-universities'

8 The Committee may lay down its own procedure, including that of visits to institutions, where it feels necessary to do so, and shall submit its report of the Review of institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' within a period of sixty days from the date of this notification

9 The Ministry of Human Resource Development shall provide all secretarial assistance and logistics support to the Committee, and the expenditure on travel and accommodation of the Committee on its visits, if any, shall be borne by the Ministry

10 The Committee may seek, as required, assistance of experts in any discipline(s) for furtherance of its work / Review and expenditure on such experts, if any, shall be borne by the Ministry

11 This notification issues with the approval of the Competent Authority

(Sunil Kumar)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to

1) Members of the Review Committee –
   a) Prof. P N Tandon 1 Jagriti Enclave, Vikas Marg, Delhi
   b) Prof. Goverdhan Mehta Chairman, EC NAAC PO Box No. 1075, Nagarbhavi Bangalore 560072
   c) Prof. Anandakrishnan, Chairman IIT Kanpur & Chairman Science City, Planetarium Campus, Kotturpuram, Chennai 400025
   d) Prof. Mrinal Miri A 39, NDSE Part 1, New Delhi 110049

2) PS to HRM
3) PS to MOS (HRD)
4) Sr. PPS to Education Secretary
5) PPS to Additional Secretary (HE)
6) PPS to Additional Secretary (FA) (HRD)

(Upamanyu Basu)
Director (ICR)

ANNEXURE - II

No.F9-26/2009-U.3 (A)
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
ICR Division

Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi 110 115
Dated 4th June, 2009

To

The Chairman
University Grants Commission
Bahadurshah Zafar Marg
New Delhi 110002

Subject: Review of process of approval and function of 'deemed-to-be-universities'

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Minister of Human Resource Development reviewed the process for declaring an institution as a 'deemed-to-be-university' under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 in view of the concerns expressed in various quarters. The Minister further directed that

- All pending proposals should be held in abeyance till a thorough review of the functioning of the existing 'deemed-to-be-universities' is undertaken.
- UGC should take up review of the functioning of all the 'deemed-to-be-universities' and report the deficiencies within the next 3 months with respect to maintenance of standards especially with regard to the availability of the qualified faculty and the infrastructure in the 'deemed-to-be-universities'. In most of the Notifications of the 'deemed to be universities', it had been indicated that they should obtain the NAAC or NBA accreditation as the case may be, within a prescribed period. The UGC should specifically report as to what is the status about accreditation and also about the rectification of deficiencies as must have been pointed out by the UGC in their periodic inspections. Information on the above may be furnished for each of the 'deemed universities'.

2 Accordingly, it is requested that all proposals for declaration of institutions as 'deemed-to-be-universities' pending with the UGC may be kept on hold and a detailed Report submitted on the functioning of all the 'deemed universities'.

3 Independent of the review by UGC as mentioned above, this Ministry also intends to undertake an assessment by outside experts and review the functioning of the institutions which have been declared as institutions 'deemed to be universities' to ascertain whether they are indeed serving the purposes for which they were so declared and whether they are complying with the conditions, if any, mentioned in the Notification by the Central Government in each case.

Yours faithfully,

(Upamanyu Basu)
Director (ICR)
Telefax- 23387538
Email- ubasu.edu@nic.in

ANNEXURE - III

GUIDELINES FOR

CONSIDERING PROPOSALS FOR DECLARING AN INSTITUTION AS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE UGC



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI
2006

CONTENTS

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

GUIDELINES FOR CONSIDERING PROPOSALS FOR DECLARING AN INSTITUTION AS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE UGC ACT

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1. Section 3 of the UGC Act provides for declaring an institution of higher education other than a University to be deemed to be a University and when such an Institution is deemed as University, the UGC Act applied on it, as a University within the meaning of Section 2 (f) of the Act. Section 3 of the UGC Act reads as follows :

> The Central Government may, on the advice of the Commission, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, that any institution for higher education, other than a University, shall be deemed recognised to be a University for the purpose of this Act and, on such a declaration being made, all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such institution as if it were a University within the meaning of clause (f) of Section 2.

2. This provision has been made in the Act to bring under the purview of the University Grants Commission institutions which for historical reasons or for any other circumstances are not universities and yet are doing work of a high standard in specialized academic field comparable to a university and that granting of the status of a university would enable them to further contribute to the cause of higher education which would mutually enrich the institution and the university system.

3. To qualify for recognition of status as a university, the institution should have among its primary objectives, postgraduate instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may deem fit, and research for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge.

4(a) For the purpose of recognition as a university an institution should generally be :

(i) Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialisation which are innovative and of very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent) and/or research levels. It should also have a greater interface with society through extra mural, extension and field action related programmes.

(ii) Making in its area of specialisation, distinct contribution to the objectives of the University education system through innovative programmes and on being recognised as a university capable of further enriching the university

system as well as strengthening teaching and research in the institution and particularly in its area of specialisation

(iii) Competent to undertake application oriented programmes in emerging areas which are relevant and useful to various development sectors and to the society in general

(iv) Institutions should have the necessary viability and a management capable of contributing to the university ideals and traditions

4(b) Ordinarily, institutions affiliated to universities and which are offering only conventional degree programmes leading to B.A./B.Com./B.Sc., or M.A./M.Com./M.Sc., will not be considered for grant of deemed to be university status. However, such institution which is also offering innovative programmes, and which has adequate resources, might be considered for recognition as a university. Supplementary assistance for innovation may be considered by the UGC only in such exception cases

4(c) Institutions which are imparting routine type of instruction to full-time students or offering training programmes for in-service personnel, unless of high quality, would, generally, not qualify for recognition

4(d) In selective cases, outstanding research institutions specialising in Social Sciences, Sciences and Technology can be considered for research degrees and highly specialised programmes at the Master's level

4(e) In case the institution is offering a degree/diploma, in professional subject(s), the academic programme(s) should be recognised by the concerned statutory authority e.g. *AICTE, MCI, DCI, CCH, INC* etc before it applies for a deemed to be university status under Section 3 of the UGC Act. This shall, however, not apply to de-novo institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfiling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC whose case will be considered for a provisional status for a deemed to be university

5. Objectives

The objectives for which the Institute is established are

(i) to provide for instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may deem fit

(ii) to provide for research and for the advancement of and dissemination of knowledge

(iii) to undertake extra mural studies, extension programmes and filed outreach activities to contribute to the development of society

(iv) to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to further the objects of the Institute.

6. The institution should be registered under the Societies Registration Act or Public Trust Act and should formulate a Memorandum of Association and Rules based on the Model prescribed by the UGC

7. At the time of making the proposals, the institution should have been in existence for a period of 10 years and demonstrated a satisfactory track record, as detailed in clause 4 above

8. Institutions which are notified under Section 3 of the UGC Act shall continue to receive the funds for their maintenance and development expenditure, including the salary and non-salary increases in expenditure and the future expansion, from the same funding sources prior to such recognition, and supplement them by raising their own internal resources

9. The institute at the time of making the proposal should have provision of adequate infrastructure facilities as following .

(a) Buildings

(i) Administrative 1000 sq. mts
(ii) Academic including library building 3000 Sq. Mts
(iii) Some teachers residences and a faculty guest house for at least 10 persons

The infrastructure requirements would not be uniform in all cases. The minimum requirements suggested in (a)(i) and (iii) may be kept in view by the Committee, making an on the spot examination of the proposal for recognition as a university. It would be imperative that the needs of the institution are related to the size and activities of the institution, the necessary infrastructure, including for instance, laboratory, music room, auditorium, specific rooms for performing arts etc

(b) Ordinarily, the institution should have created at least five departments with every department having in position a minimum staff of one Professor, two Readers and adequate number of lecturers along with necessary supporting staff

(c) The financial viability as demonstrated by the income/expenditure statement and balance sheet and audited accounts of the institution during the preceding five years.

(d) Equipments, Books and Journals

This should be commensurate with the size and activities of the institution but in no case it shall be less than Rs 50 lakhs.

10. In the case of institutions not financed by the Government (Central/State), the following corpus fund would be required :-

(a) Institutions conducting programmes in Engineering/ Technology and Medicine	Rs 5.00 crores
(b) Institutions conducting programmes in Sciences, Social Sciences & Humanities, performing Arts and Fine Arts and other Professional Programmes	Rs.3.00 crores
(c) Institution conducting both types of programmes will have as in (a) above.	

11. The movable and immovable assets should legally vest in the name of the institution seeking recognition as a deemed to be university

12. The Institution and its admissions will be open to all persons regardless of race, religion, cast or creed and the area/place of residence in India. No condition shall be imposed as regards any religious belief either in admitting or appointing the teachers/staff. However, admission of foreign students shall be governed as per the guidelines/directions of the UGC.

Provided that an institution which has a legal entity as a minority institution may reserve 50 per cent of the seats for those students who come under its minority status.

13. Admissions shall be made on an All-India basis to the identical courses in all the deemed to be universities through a common entrance test conducted either by the University Grants Commission or by an Institution/Agency identified and approved by the UGC. This shall apply also to those Institutions which have already been given the deemed to be university status.

14. Admission to the various professional courses, such as, Medical, Dental, Nursing, Engineering, pharmacy, Management and Legal Education etc. shall be made on the basis of regulations framed by the UGC in consultation with the respective statutory Councils. The fee structure will also be the same as laid down in the respective regulations.

15. It would be permissible for the deemed to be university to open centres in its own area or in places other than its headquarters. For this purpose, the following parameters will be followed :-

(i) The Centre(s) shall be set up with the prior approval of the UGC and that of the State Government where the Centre(s) is/are proposed to be opened.

(ii) Proposal for starting various academic courses shall have the approval of the UGC.

(iii) Admission procedure and fee fixation for students shall be in accordance with the norms/rules prescribed by the UGC.

(iv) The over-all performance of the Centre shall be monitored annually by the UGC whose directions for management, academic development and improvement shall be binding.

(v) If the functioning of the Centre does not fulfil UGC's directions and recommendations and it remains unsatisfactory for three years, as decided by the UGC on the basis of the recommendations of the Monitoring Review Committee, the Deemed University shall be instructed by the UGC to close down the Centre in which event the liabilities of the Centre shall be taken over by the concerned Deemed University.

(vi) It would be permissible for the Deemed University to open academic Centre(s) not only anywhere in India but also in any of the foreign countries. The academic centre(s) in the foreign countries shall be opened only after the due permission from the Government of India/UGC and also that of the Government of the host country.

(vii) In case of foreign campus/campuses, the remittance of funds shall be governed by the Reserve Bank of India rules.

16. De-novo institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC, may be inspected by a Committee of the UGC for recommending to the Government of India for granting them provisional status of deemed to be university, subject to its confirmation after five years on the basis of performance report of the UGC Review Committee done annually for a five year period.

The conditions prescribed under clauses 3, 4 (a) (i), 4 (c), 7 and 9(a) to (d) shall, however, not apply to De-novo Institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC.

17. In case, the institution, considers that it fulfills the minimum eligibility criteria in terms of objectives, programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc., as laid down by the Commission from time to time, for considering proposals for recognition as a deemed to be university, it may send the proposal, in triplicate in the prescribed Proforma to the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi-110 001. The Ministry will forward the proposal to the UGC for its recommendations. The UGC, where applicable, will forward the proposal to the AICTE, MCI or any other relevant statutory authority for their approval of the academic progamme(s). The UGC will obtain the views of the State Government on the proposal. Thereafter, the UGC shall send an Expert Committee for inspection of the Institution. The report of the Committee shall be examined by the Commission and thereafter the Commission shall submit its recommendations to the Ministry for its consideration.

18. No educational institution established by other than Central Government be allowed to pre-fix the word "**Indian/National Institute**" with their respective names. An educational Institution established by the State Governments can, however, pre-fix the words "**State Institute**" with their respective names, but not "**Indian**" or "**National**". Educational Institutions established by other than Central/State Governments are not permitted to pre-fix words "**Indian/National or State Institutes**" with their respective names.

19. The Courts in Delhi shall have exclusive jurisdiction to entertain any matter against the UGC related to the Deemed Universities.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi

Model Constitution of the Memorandum of Association/Rules to be adopted by the Institutions, for grant of Deemed to be University status under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

Every institution proposed to be declared as an institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act is to be registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 (XXI of 1860) or as a Trust with Trustees being appointed and vested with legal powers and duties.

Each such institution has to frame the Memorandum of Association/Trust Deed and Rules and Bye-laws

A draft outline of the Memorandum of Association is given below :-

1. Name

The name of the Society shall be ________, hereinafter referred to as "the Institute.

2. Office

The registered office of the Institute shall be situated in ______________

3. Objectives

The objectives for which the institute is established are :

(i) to provide for instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may deem fit.

(ii) to provide for research and for the advancement of and dissemination of knowledge

(iii) to undertake extra mural studies, extension programmes and filed outreach activities to contribute to the development of society

(iv) to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to further the objects of the Institute

The objectives should be well-defined and well known to the students, teachers and non-teaching staff of the proposed deemed to be university.

4. Powers and Functions of the Institute

To carry out the above objectives and for the management and properties of the Institute, the Institute shall have the following powers :

(i) to establish courses of study and research and to provide instruction in such branches of study as the institute deems appropriate for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such branches.

(ii) to confer degrees and to grant Diplomas and/or Certificates to persons who have satisfactorily completed the approved courses of study and/or research as may be prescribed and shall have passed the prescribed examinations;

(iii) to institute and award visitorship, fellowship, exhibits, prizes and medals.

(iv)
(v)
(vi)

5. Interpretation of the Objectives

The institute is established for public benefit and accordingly the objectives of the Institute as set forth above will be interpreted and restricted to mean such objectives and purposes as are regarded in law to be a public charitable in nature.

6. Institute Open to All

(i) The Institute shall be open to all persons of whatever race, religion, creed, caste, class and geographical area of the country. No test or condition shall be imposed as to religious belief or occupation in admitting or appointing members, students, teachers, workers or in any other connection whatsoever

(ii) No capitation fee shall be charged in any form in consideration for admission

(iii) In the case of self-financing institutions, fees to be prescribed shall be as per regulations prescribed under the UGC Act, Section 26 (1)(i)

(iv) No benefaction that involves conditions and obligations opposed to the spirit and objects of the Institution shall be accepted by the Institute

7. Admissions

Admissions shall be made on an all India basis to the identical courses in all deemed to be universities through a common entrance test conducted either by the University Grants Commission or by an Institution/Agency identified and approved by the UGC This shall apply also to those institutions which have already been given the deemed to be university status

8. INCOME AND PROPERTY OF THE INSTITUTE TO BE APPLIED FOR THE OBJECTIVES ONLY

The income and property of the Institute, howsoever derived, shall be applied towards the promotion of the objectives as set forth in this Memorandum of Association

9. Income and property of the Institute not to be paid or transferred by way of profit.

No portion of the income and property of the Institute shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of profit, to the persons, who at any time, or have been members of the Institute or to any of them, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment in good faith or remuneration to any member thereof or other person in return for any service rendered to the Institute or for travelling, halting and other similar charges.

10. Management of the Institute

The names and addresses and occupations of the first members of the Board of Management to whom under rules, the management of the institute is entrusted till the various authorities in accordance with the rules are constituted, are given below as required under the Societies Registration Act, 1860

Name	Address	Signature

11. Review & Inspection

The Central Government/UGC shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made of the Institute, its buildings, laboratories, its examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the Institute, and to cause an enquiry to be made, if considered necessary by the Central Government/UGC, in respect of any matter of the Institution (deemed to be university)

Following the inspection, the Central Government/UGC may issue directions to the Institution (deemed to be university) which shall be binding on the Institution (deemed to be university).

In case, the Institution (deemed to be university) fails to comply with the direction(s) of the Central Government/UGC and/or fail to perform as per expectations of the Central Government/UGC, the deemed to be university status conferred on the Institution can be withdrawn by the Central Government on the recommendation of the UGC.

RULES OF THE INSTITUTE

1. Short Title

   These rules shall be called the rules of the ____________________.

2. Address of the Institute

   The registered office of the Institute shall be situated at ________________.

3. Definitions (to be in alphabetical order)

   In these Rules unless the Context otherwise requires :

   (a) "Academic Council" means the Academic Council of the Institute
   (b) "Authorities" means the authorities of the Institute
   (c) "Board of Management" means the Board of Management of the Institute
   (d) "President" means President of the Institute. (Equivalent to Chancellor of a University)
   (e) "Central Govt." means the Govt. of India
   (f) "Vice-Chancellor" means Vice-Chancellor of the Institute.

4. Authorities of the Institute

The following shall be the authorities of the Institute :

1 President
2 Board of Management
3. Academic Council
4 Planning and Monitoring Board
5 Finance Committee
6 Advisory Committee
7 Such other authorities as may be declared by the bye-laws to be authorities of the Institute

5. Powers & Composition of the Board of Management

The Board of Management shall be the principal organ of management in the Institute. It shall be a compact and homogenous body enabling it promptly to take and implement well considered decisions and to effectively handle crisis situations

(a) Powers

The Board of Management shall be the principal executive body of the Institute and shall, in addition to all powers vested in it have the following powers namely :

i) To manage and administer the revenues and properties of the Institute and to conduct all administrative affairs of the Institute not otherwise specifically provided for.

ii) To create teaching and academic posts, to determine number, qualifications and cadres thereof as approved by the University Grants Commission and the emoluments of such posts in consultation with the Finance Committee.

iii) To appoint such Professors, Associate Professors, (Readers, Asstt. Professors(Lecturers) and other academic staff as may be necessary on the recommendation of the Selection Committee.

iv) To lay down the duties and conditions of service of the Professors, Associate Professors, Asstt. Professors and other academic staff maintained by the Institute, in consultation with the Academic council.

v) To provide for appointment of Visiting Fellows and Visiting Professors

vi) To create administrative, ministerial and other necessary posts in terms of the cadres laid down or otherwise and to make appointment thereof in consultation with the Finance Committee

vii) To grant leave of absence to the Vice-Chancellor or any other officer of the Institute and to make necessary arrangements for carrying on the functions of the officers proceeding on leave during their absence

viii) To regulate and enforce discipline among the employees of the Institute and to take appropriate disciplinary action, wherever necessary.

ix) To manage and regulate the finance, accounts, investments, property and all other administrative affairs of the Institute and for that purpose to appoint such agent or agents as it may deem fit

x) To entertain and adjudicate upon and, if thought fit, to redress any grievances of the employees and students of the Institute

xi) To select an emblem and to have a common seal for the Institute and to provide for the custody and use of such seal

xii) To institute, Fellowships, including Travelling, Fellowships, Scholarships, Studentships, Medals and Prizes in accordance with the bye-laws to be framed for the purpose

xiii) To amend and receive payment of fees and other charges

xiv) To appoint such committees for such purpose and with such powers as the Board of Management may think fit and to co-opt such persons on these committees as it thinks fit

xv) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year

xvi) To open account or accounts of the Institute with any one or more scheduled banks and to lay-down the procedure for operating the same

xvii) To manage the Finances, accounts, investments, moveable properties, business and all other administrative affairs of the Institute

xviii) To issue appeals for funds for carrying out the objectives of the Institute and consistent with the provisions of the objectives clause of the Institute, to receive grants, donations, contributions, gifts, prizes, scholarships, fees and other moneys, to give grants and donations, to award prizes, scholarships etc

xix) To purchase, take on lease or accept as gift or otherwise any land or buildings or works which may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of the Institute, and, on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit and proper and to construct or alter and maintain any such buildings or works

xx) To draw and accept and make and endorse discount and negotiate Government of India's and other promissory notes, bills and exchange, cheques or other negotiable instruments

xxi) To transfer or accept transfers of any moveable property on behalf of the Institute

xxii) To advise the Holding Trustees (if any) on matters regarding acquisition, management and disposal of any immovable property on behalf of the Institute

xxiii) To provide building or buildings, premises, furniture, fittings, equipment, appliances and other facilities required for carrying on the work of the Institute

xxiv) To execute in consultation with the Holding Trustees (if any) conveyance, transfer, Government Securities, re-conveyances, mortgages, leases, bonds, licenses and agreements in respect of property, moveable or immovable belonging to the institute or to be acquired for the purposes of the Institute

xxv) To appoint, in order to execute an instrument or transact any business of the Institute, any person as attorney of the Institute with such powers as it may deem fit.

xxvi) In consultation with the Holding Trustees (if any), to raise and borrow money on bonds, mortgages, promissory notes or other obligations or securities founded or based on any of the properties and assets of the Institute or without any securities and upon such terms and conditions as it may think fit and to pay out of the funds of the Institute, all expenses incidental to the raising of money and to repay and redeem any money borrowed

xxvii) To invest the funds of the Institute or money entrusted to the Institute in or upon such securities and in such manner as it may deem fit and from time to time transpose any investment

xxviii) To maintain a fund to which shall be credited

(a) All moneys provided by the Central or State Governments/University Grants Commission

(b) All fees and other charges received by the Institute

(c) All moneys received by the Institute as grants, gifts, donations, benefactions, bequest or transfers and

(d) All money received by the Institute in any other manner or from any other source

xxix) To deposit all moneys credited to the fund in scheduled banks or to invest them in consultation with the Finance Committee

xxx) To maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare Annual Statements of Accounts including the Balance-sheet for every previous financial year, in such form as may be prescribed by the Regulations/Bye-laws.

xxxi) To constitute, for the benefit of the teaching, academic, technical, administrative and other staff, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Bye-laws such pension, insurance, provident fund and gratuity as it may deem fit for the benefit of the employees of the institute and to aid in the establishment and support of Association, Institutions, Funds, Trusts, and conveyances calculated to benefit the staff and the students of the institute.

xxxii) To delegate, all or any of its powers to any committee or sub-committee constituted by it or the Vice-Chancellor of the Institute or any other person

xxxiii) To establish, on the advice of the Academic Council Divisions and Departments for the academic work and functions of the Institute and to allocate areas of Study, Teaching and Research to them

xxxiv) To conduct examinations or tests for admission to the courses taught in the institute to conduct examinations for Degrees and diplomas and to declare the results of such examinations and tests and to confer, grant or award Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates and other academic titles and distinctions

xxxv) To establish, maintain and manage hostels for the students of the Institute.

xxxvi) To fix the emoluments and travelling and other allowances of examiners, moderators, tabulators and such other personnel appointed for examinations in consultation with the Academic Council and the Finance Committee

xxxvii) To recognise and maintain control and supervision on hostels owned and managed by other agencies for the students of the Institute and to rescind such recognition

xxxviii) The Board of Management shall be the principal executive body of the Institute and shall have the powers to take all necessary decisions for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Institute.

(b) Composition of the Board of Management

The Board of Management shall consist of -

1. Vice-Chancellor .... Chairman
2. Deans of Faculties (if any) not exceeding three by rotation and on seniority
3. Three nominees of the President of the Institute
4. One nominee of the Chairman, UGC
5. One nominee of the Government of India
6. One nominee of the funding agency/agencies
7. Three Teachers (Professor, Reader, Lecturer) (by rotation) according to seniority
8. One nominee of the sponsoring Society
9. The Registrar shall be the non-Member Secretary.

Note :- (The Chairman of the Board of management shall ordinarily be the Vice-Chancellor of the Institute. However, while suggesting the composition of the Board of Management, alternate proposals for appointment of a Chairman of the Board could be made)

(c) Terms of Membership

All the members of the above body other than ex-officio and the members of the teaching staff shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

Members of teaching staff in the above body shall hold office for a period of 2 years or till such time as they continue to be members of the teaching staff, whichever is less.

(d) Meetings of the Board of Management

(i) The Board of Management shall meet atleast four times a year. Not less than 15 days notice shall be given of a meeting of the Board of Management and a copy of the proceedings of each meeting shall be furnished to the President of the Institute as soon as possible after the meeting.

(ii) Each member of the above Body including its Chairman shall have one vote and decisions at the meeting of the Board shall be taken by simple majority. In case of a tie, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

(iii) Every meeting of the above Body shall be presided over by its Chairman, and in his absence by a member chosen by the members present from amongst themselves shall preside over the meeting.

(iv) Any business which it may be necessary for the above Body to perform may be carried out by circulating appropriate resolution thereon among its members and any resolution so circulated and approved by a simple majority shall be as effective and binding as if such resolution had been passed at the meeting of the Board.

If a member other than the Vice-Chancellor or those representing the teachers accepts a full time appointment in the Institute or he does not attend three consecutive meetings of the Board of Management without proper leave of absence, he shall cease to be a member of the above Body.

6. Constitution of Standing Committee and Appointment of Ad-Hoc Committee by the Board of Management

(i) Subject to the provision of the Rules/Bye-laws of the institute, the Board of Management may by a resolution constitute such standing Committee or co-Committee or Ad-hoc Committee or Committees for such purposes and with such powers as the Board may think fit for exercising any power or powers or discharging any functions of the Institute or for inquiring into reporting and advising upon any matter of the Institute.

(ii) The Board of Management may co-opt such persons on the standing Committees or ad-hoc Committees as it may consider suitable.

7. Delegation of Powers of the Board of Management

The Board of Management may by a resolution, delegate to the President, Vice-Chancellor or any other officer of the Standing Committee or the Ad-hoc Committee such of its powers as it may deem fit, subject to the condition that the action taken by the President or the Vice-Chancellor or the officer concerned or the Standing Committee or the Ad-hoc Committee concerned in the exercise of the powers so delegated shall be reported at the next meeting of the Board of Management.

8. Academic Council

The Academic Council shall be the principal academic body of the Institute and shall, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Bye-laws shall have the control over and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of education, teaching and training, inter-departmental co-ordination, research, examinations and tests within the Institute and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties and functions as may be prescribed or conferred upon it by the Rules and Bye-laws.

(a) Membership of the Academic Council

(i) The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely

(a) Vice-Chancellor of the Institute ....Chairman

(b) Dean of Faculties, if any

(c) Heads of the Departments of the Institute

(d) Ten Professors other than the Heads of the Departments (by rotation and on seniority)

(e) Three Readers from the Departments other than the Heads of the Departments by rotation in the order of seniority nominated by the Vice-Chancellor

(f) Three Lecturers from the Departments by rotation in the order of seniority nominated by the Vice-Chancellor

(g) Three persons from amongst educationists of repute or persons from any other field related to the activities of the Institute who are not in the service of the Institute, nominated by the President

(h) Three persons who are not members of the teaching staff co-opted by the Academic Council for their specialised knowledge.

The term of members other than ex-officio members shall be two years. They shall not be eligible further unless every one has completed one term.

Note : The representation of different categories should be only through rotation and not through election. It may also be ensured that no particular faculty dominates the membership of the council.

(b) Powers and Functions of the Academic Council

The Academic Council shall be the principal academic body of the Institute and shall, in addition to all other powers and duties vested in it, have the following powers and duties viz :

(a) to exercise general supervision over the academic work of the Institute and to give direction regarding methods of instructions, evaluation or research or improvements in academic standards

(b) To promote research within the Institute, acquire reports on such researches from time to time

(c) To consider matters of academic interest either on its own initiative or at the instance of the Board of Management and to take proper action thereon

(d) To make arrangements for the conduct of examinations in conformity with the bye-laws

(e) To maintain proper standards of the examinations

(f) To recognise diplomas and degrees of Universities and other Institutions and to determine equivalence with the diplomas and degrees of the Institute

(g) To prescribe courses of study leading to degrees and diplomas of the Institute.

(h) To appoint examiners, moderators, tabulators and such other personnel for different examinations

(i) To suggest measures for departmental co-ordination

(j) To make recommendations to the Board of Management on

(i) Measures for improvement of standards of teaching, training and research

(ii) Institution of Fellowships, Travelling Fellowships, Scholarships, Medals, Prizes etc

(iii) Establishment or abolition of departments/centres and

(iv) Bye-laws covering the academic functioning of the Institute, discipline, residence, admissions, examinations, award of fellowships and studentships, freeships, concessions, attendance etc.

(k) to appoint sub-committees to advise on such specific matters as may be referred to it by the Board of Management

(l) To consider the recommendations of the sub-committees and to take such action (including making of recommendations to the Board of Management) as the circumstances on each case may require.

(m) To take periodical review of the activities of the Departments/Centres and to take appropriate action (including making of recommendations to the Board of Management) with a view to maintaining and improving the standards of instruction

(n) To exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the rules and bye-laws.

(o) To recommend institution of Teaching posts, Professors, Readers, and Lecturers to the Board of Management.

(c) Meeting of the Academic Council

i. The Academic Council shall meet as often as may be necessary but not less than three times during the academic year.

ii. One third of the total members of the Academic Council shall constitute the quorum for the meeting of the Academic Council

iii. Any business which it may be necessary for the Academic Council to perform except such as may be placed before its meeting, may be carried out by circulation of the resolution among all its members and the resolution so circulated and approved by a simple majority shall be effective and binding as if such resolution had been passed in the meeting of the Academic Council, provided that atleast one half of the total number of the members of the Academic Council have recorded their views on the Resolution.

9. Finance Committee

The finance Committee shall consist of the following members

i. Vice-Chancellor of the Institute - Chairman.
ii. A person nominated by the President
iii. Two nominees of the Board of Management, one of whom shall be a member of the Board.
iv. A representative of the UGC
v. A representative of the Central Govt./State Govt

(a) Terms of Office of the Members of the Finance Committee

All members of the Finance Committee other than ex-officio members shall hold office for a term of three years

(b) Powers and Functions of the Finance Committee

(a) The Finance Committee shall meet atleast twice a year to examine the accounts and to scrutinise proposals for expenditure.

(b) The annual accounts and financial estimates of the Institute shall be placed before the Finance Committee for consideration and thereafter submitted to the Board of Management together with the comments of the Finance Committee for approval

(c) The Finance Committee shall fix limits of the total recurring expenditure and the total non-recurring expenditure of the year based on the income and resources of the Institute. No expenditure shall be incurred by the Institute in excess of the limits so fixed

(d) No expenditure other than that provided in the budget shall be incurred by the Institute without the approval of the Finance Committee

(e) To recommend to the Board of Management the creation of all types of posts.

10. Advisory Committee

For a period of first ten years the institution will have an Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of a person nominated by the Commission from among members of the Commission including Vice-Chairman. The Advisory Committee will include the Head of the institution and its senior faculty alongwith one/two experts nominated by the UGC to help its academic planning and growth

11. Planning & Monitoring Board

The Planning & Monitoring Board shall be the principal Planning Body of the Institute and shall be responsible for the monitoring of the development programmes of the Institute

The Vice-Chancellor of the Institute shall be the Chairman of the Planning & Monitoring Board It may include six or seven internal members and a few outside experts, including one nominee of the UGC.

The constitution, powers and functions of the Planning & Monitoring Board shall be prescribed by the Bye-laws

The Planning & Monitoring Board would have the right to advise the Board of Management and the Academic Council on any matter which it considers necessary for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Institute

The recommendations of the Planning & Monitoring Board shall be placed before the Board of Management for consideration and approval. Proposals relating to academic matters may be processed through the Academic Council.

12. Selection Committee

I There shall be a Selection Committee for making recommendations to the Board of Management for appointment to the posts of Professors, Associate professors and Asstt Professors in the Institute and such other posts as may be prescribed by the Bye-laws

II Every selection Committee shall consist of the following members

(a) For Appointment of Professors

i Vice-Chancellor of the Institute as Chairman
ii. A person nominated by the President
iii. Dean of Faculty/Head of the Deptt./Chairman, Board of Studies, provided he is a Professor
iv Three outside experts nominated by the President from a panel of not less than six names recommended by the Academic Council and approved by the Board of Management

(b) For Appointment of Readers and Lecturers

i Vice-Chancellor – Chairman
ii A person nominated by the President of the Institute
iii Dean of Faculty/Head of the Deptt./Chairman, Board of Studies, provided he is a Professor, or Reader
iv Two outside experts nominated by the President from a panel of not less than six names recommended by the Academic Council and approved by the Board of Management.

III. Meetings

(a) The meetings of the Selection Committee will be convened by the Chairman of the Selection Committee as and when necessary

(b) Four members of the Selection Committee shall form the quorum, consisting of atleast two experts.

(c) If the Board of Management is unable to accept the recommendations of the Selection Committee, it shall record its reasons about it and submit the case to the President whose decision shall be final in the matter

13. Board of Studies

I There shall be one Board of Studies for each Department of the Institute

II The Board of Studies of each Department shall consist of

(a) Head of the Department ... Chairman

(b) All Professors of the Department

(c) Two Readers of the Department by rotation according to seniority

(d) Two Lecturers of the Department by rotation according to seniority

(e) Not more than 2 persons to be co-opted for their expert knowledge including those belonging to the concerned profession or industry

The powers and functions of the Board of Studies shall be prescribed by the Bye-laws of the Institute

14. Grievance Redressal Machinery

For individual grievance and complaint, every institution shall have a Grievance Redressal Machinery as may be prescribed in the Bye-laws

15. Officers of the Institute

The following shall be the officers of the Institute

(i) Vice-Chancellor
(ii) Registrar
(iii) Finance Officer and such other officers as may be prescribed in the Bye-laws

(a) President

The Institute shall have a President who by virtue of his office be the Head of the Institute and shall when present preside over the convocations of the Institute. He shall be appointed by the sponsoring Society/Govt. and shall hold office for a period of 5 years

Where power is conferred upon the President to nominate persons to authorities, the President shall to the extent necessary nominate persons to represent the various interests for the furtherance of the objectives of the institute

(b) Vice-Chancellor

The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole time salaried officer of the Institute and shall be appointed by the President from a panel of three names suggested by a Search Committee The composition of the above Committee would be :-

i A nominee of the President of the Institute
ii A nominee of the State Government/Central Government
iii A nominee of the Chairman, UGC

Provided further that if the President does not approve of any of these persons so recommended, he shall call for a fresh panel.

The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a term of 5 years. He shall not be eligible for reappointment

Provided that notwithstanding the expiry of the said period of 5 years, he can continue in office till his successor is appointed and assumes office, but not beyond six month.

Provided further that a person appointed as Vice-Chancellor shall retire from office during the tenure of his office of extension, thereof, if any, he completes the age of 65 years

If the office of the Vice-Chancellor becomes vacant due to death, resignation or otherwise and in his absence due to illness or any other cause, the Dean or if there is no Dean, the senior most Professor shall perform the duties of Vice-Chancellor until a new Vice-Chancellor is appointed or as the case may be, the existing Vice-Chancellor resumes duties

i) The Vice-Chancellor, shall be the Principal and executive officer of the Institute and shall exercise general supervision or control over the affairs of the Institute and implement the decisions of all the authorities of the Institute.

ii) The Vice-Chancellor may, if he is of the opinion that immediate action is called for on any matter exercise any power conferred upon any authority of the Institute under the Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations/Bye-laws, take such action or proceed to take such action and shall report to the concerned authority on the action taken by him on such matters

Provided that if the authority concerned as mentioned in clause (i) above is of the opinion that such action ought not to have been taken, it may refer the matter to the President whose decision thereon shall be final

Provided further that any person in the service of the Institute is aggrieved by the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under the said clause he shall have the right to appeal against such action to the Board of Management within 30 days from the date on which such action is communicated to him and thereupon the Board of Management may confirm, modify or reverse the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor

iii) The Vice-Chancellor, unless otherwise provided, shall be the Ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Management, the Academic Council and the Finance Committee

iv) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to ensure that the Memorandum of Association, the Rules, Bye-laws and Regulations of the Institute are duly observed and implemented and he shall have all the necessary powers in this regard

v) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise general control over the affairs of the Institute and shall be mainly responsible for implementation of the decisions of the various authorities of the Institute

vi) All powers relating to the proper maintenance and discipline of the Institute shall be vested in the Vice-Chancellor

vii) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Rules and Bye-laws and Regulations

viii) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise all other powers as may be delegated to him by the Board of Management

ix) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to re-delegate some of his powers to any of his subordinate officers with the concurrence and approval of the Board of Management

x) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to convene or cause to be convened meetings of the various bodies of the institute.

(c) Head of the Department

(i) There shall be a Head of the Department for each of the Departments in the Institute who shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor from amongst the Professors of the Department

Provided that if there is no Professor in the Department the Vice-Chancellor may appoint a Reader as Head of the Department

(ii) The term of appointment of the Head of the Department shall normally be 3 years and he shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term

(iii) The powers and function of the Head of the Department shall be prescribed by the bye-laws of the Institute

(d) Registrar

(a) The Registrar shall be a whole time salaried officer of the Institute and shall be appointed by the Board of Management on the recommendations of the Selection Committee consisting of the following :-

i. Vice-Chancellor Chairman
ii. One nominee of the President of the Institute.
iii. One nominee of the Board of Management
iv. One expert appointed by the Board of Management who is not an employee of the Institute

(b) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Registrar shall be as may be prescribed by the Bye-laws

(c) When the office of the Registrar is vacant or when the Registrar is absent by reason of illness or any other reason the duties and functions of the Registrar shall be performed by such other person as the Vice Chancellor may appoint for the purpose

(d) The Registrar shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Management, the Academic Council, Planning and Monitoring Board but shall not be deemed to be a member of any of these authorities

(e) The Registrar shall be directly responsible to the Vice-Chancellor of the Institute

(f) The following shall be the duties of the Registrar

i) To be Custodian of the records, the funds of the institute and such other property of the institute as the Board of Management may commit to his charge

ii) To conduct the official correspondence on behalf of the authorities of the Institute

iii) To issue notices convening meetings of the authorities of the institute and all Committees and Sub-Committees appointed by any of these authorities.

iv) To keep the minutes of the meetings of all the authorities of the Institute and of all the committees and sub-committees appointed by any of these authorities

v) To make arrangements for and supervise the examinations conducted by the Institute

vi) To represent the Institute in suits or proceeding by or against the institute, sign powers of attorney and perform pleadings or depute his representatives for this purpose

vii) To enter into agreement, sign documents and authenticate records on behalf of the institute

viii) To hold in special custody books and documents of the Institute.

ix) To safeguard and maintain the buildings, gardens, office, canteen, cars and other vehicles, laboratories, libraries, reading rooms, equipment and other properties of the Institute.

x) To perform such other duties as may be specified in the Rules and Bye-laws or as may be specified by the Board of management or the Vice-Chancellor from time to time

(e) Finance Officer

The Finance Officer shall be whole time salaried officer of the Institute and shall be appointed by the Board of Management preferably on deputation from a panel of names submitted by the State Govt./Central Govt. The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Finance Officer shall be as may be prescribed by the Bye-laws

The Finance Officer shall work under the supervision of the Vice-Chancellor and is accountable to the Board of Management through the Vice-Chancellor. He would be the Ex-officio non-Member Secretary of the Finance Committee. He would be an advisor to the Vice-Chancellor for financial matters

Subject to the control of the Board of Management to manage properly and investment of the institute, he shall be responsible for the preparation of annual estimates and statements of account for submission to the Finance Committee and the Board of Management

16. Seniority List

(a) Whenever in accordance with these Rules, any person is to hold an office or to be a member of an authority of the Institute by rotation according to seniority, such seniority shall be determined according to the length of the continuous service of such person in grade and in accordance with such other principles as the Board of Management may from time to time prescribe

(b) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to prepare and maintain in respect of each class of persons to whom the provisions of these rules apply, a complete and up-to-date seniority list in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing clause.

(c) If two or more persons have equal length of continuous service in a particular grade or the relative seniority of any person or persons is in doubt, the Registrar may on his own notion and shall at the request of any such person, submit the matter to the Board whose decision shall be final.

17. Delegation of Powers

Subject to the provisions of these Rules and Bye-laws any officer or authority of the Institute may delegate his or its power to any other officer or authority or person under their respective control and subject to the conditions that the overall responsibility for exercise of the powers so delegated shall continue to rest in the officer or Authority delegating such powers.

18. Dispute as to Membership

If any question arises, whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or any Committee to the Institute, the matter shall be referred to the President of the Institute, whose decision thereon shall be final

19. Right of Central Government to Inspect the Institution

i) The Government of India, shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as it may direct, of the Institute, its buildings, fixtures and fittings, laboratories and equipment as also examinations, teaching and other work carried on or done by the Institute and, if necessary, to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the administration or finances of the Institute

ii) The Government of India, shall, in every case, give notice to the Institute of its intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made and on receipt of such a notice the Institute shall have the right to make such representations to the Government of India as it may consider necessary

iii) Where an inspection or inquiry has been caused to be made by the Government of India the Institute shall be entitled to appoint a representative who shall have the right to be present and to be heard at such inspection or inquiry

iv) The Government of India may communicate the result of such inspection or inquiry together with such advice as it may be pleased to offer as to the action to be taken by the Institute, to the Vice-Chancellor of the Institute who shall communicate the same to the Board of Management

v) The Board of Management shall give proper consideration to the said communication regarding the result of inspection or inquiry and the proposals for action by the Institute and communicate to the Government of India the action, if any, which it proposes to take or has taken upon the result of such inspection or inquiry

vi) Where the Board of Management does not, within a reasonable time, take any action to the satisfaction of the Government of India, the Government of India may after giving due consideration to the explanation furnished or representation made by the Board of Management to it, issue such directions as it may think fit and the Board of Management shall comply with such directions

20. Review of the Academic Activities of the Institute

i) The functions of the institute shall be reviewed after a period of every 5 years or even earlier, if necessary, by a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission

ii) The report of the Committee shall be considered by the Commission. In the event of an adverse appraisal of the Institute, the Commission shall direct the Institute to take immediate remedial measures. In the event of non-compliance of the Commission's directions within the specified period as determined by the UGC in this respect, the Commission shall have the right to recommend to the Government of India for the revocation of the Notification issued earlier declaring an Institution as deemed to be university

21. Resignation

Any member other than an ex-officio member of any authority may resign by a letter addressed to the Registrar and the resignation shall take effect as soon as it is accepted by the President as the case may be or the Chairman of the Board of Management

22. Acting Chairman of the Meetings

Where no provision is made for a Chairman to preside over a meeting of an authority of the Institute or any Committee of such authority, or if the Chairman so provided is absent, the members shall select one from amongst themselves to preside at such meeting

23. Validation of Certain Acts, Decisions

No Act or proceedings of any authority or any body or any Committee of the Institute shall be invalid merely by reason of

a) any vacancy therein or any defect in the constitution thereof, or
b) any defect in the nomination of appointment of a person acting as a member thereof, or
c) any irregularity in its procedure not affecting the merits of the case

24. Disqualification

(a) A person shall be disqualified for having chosen as and for being a member of any of the authorities of the Institute

(i) If he is of unsound mind or is deaf or mute

(ii) If he is an undischarged insolvent

(iii) If he has been convicted by a court of law of an offence involving moral turpitude

(b) If any question arises as to whether a person is or has been subjected to any disqualifications mentioned above, the question shall be referred for decision to the President and his decision shall be final and no suit or proceeding shall lie in any civil court against such decision

25. Filling of Casual Vacancies

Casual vacancies among the members (other than ex-officio members) of any authority or any other Committee of the Institute shall be filled as soon as it may be convenient by the person or the authority who appointed or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant and the person appointed or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be member of such authority or Committee for the residual term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member

26. Bye-laws

Subject to the provisions of the Memorandum of Association and the Rules and By-laws, the Board of Management shall in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the power to frame Bye-laws which may provide for all or any of the following matters

(a) establishment of Departments of teaching and halls of residence.
(b) the admission of students to the Institute and their enrolment as such
(c) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees, diplomas and certificates of the Institute
(d) the grant of academic awards (such as degrees and diplomas) and distinctions ,
(e) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the institute and for admission to the examination, degrees, diplomas and certificates of the Institute
(f) the institution of and prescription of the conditions of the award of fellowships, scholarships studentships, medals and prizes ,
(g) the conduct of examinations, appointment of examiners and approval and publication of results thereof ,
(h) the maintenance of discipline amount the students,
(i) the maintenance of discipline among the employees of the Institute ,
(j) the conditions of residence and health of students of the Institute ,
(k) the classification, emoluments, method of appointment, and the determination of the terms and conditions of service of the teaching staff of the Institute ,
(l) the constitution of pension, provident fund, insurance etc for the benefit of the officers, teachers Academic Staff and the other staff of the Institute

(m) the establishment of special centres ,
(n) the creation, composition and functions of any committees or body, which is considered necessary for the work of the Institute,
(o) the preparation and submission of budget estimates ;
(p) the procedure for convening of meeting of any authority or committee,
(q) the laying down of procedures to be observed at any meeting of any authority or any committees ,
(r) to constitute any other body as an authority of the Institute
(s) all other matters which by this Memorandum or the Rules may be provided for by the Bye-laws provided that no Bye-laws shall be made affecting the condition of residence, health of disciplines of student, admission or enrolment of students, conditions, mode of appointment or duties of examiners or the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study without consulting the Academic Council

27. Interpretation Clause

In the event of conflict of opinion with regard to interpretation of Memorandum of Association or the Rules and Bye-laws, the opinion of the UGC shall be final

28. Income and Property of the Institute to be Utilised for its object only.

The income and property of the Institute howsoever derived shall be utilised solely for promoting the objects of the Institute as set out in this Memorandum of Association

29. Bar on Payment of Transferring of the Income and Property of the Institute by way of Profit

No portion of the income and property of the Institute shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the persons who were at any time or are members of the Institute or to any of them or any persons claiming through them or any of them provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any member thereof or other person as consideration for any service rendered to the Institute or for travelling or other allowances and such other charges

30. Adjustment of Income and Property on Dissolution of the Institute

After, on the winding up or dissolution of the Institute there shall remain after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid or distributed among the members of the Institute or any of them but shall be transferred to the Institute, or other bodies in consultation with the agencies concerned who have helped in creation of those assets

31. Legal Proceedings

i) For the purpose of Section 6 of the Societies Registration Act, 1860, the person in whose name the Institute may sue or be sued shall be the Registrar

(ii) No suit or legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government or UGC or the Institute or an Officer of the Institute or a member of the authority of the Institute in respect of anything done or purported or intended to be done in pursuance or any article of Memorandum of Association or the Rules of Bye-laws made thereunder

32. Alteration, Amendments, and Additions in the Rules

The Rules and Bye-laws of the Institute may be altered, amended and added to by the Board of Management in accordance with the provision of the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as in force for the time being provided any such alterations, amendments and additions in the Rules of the Institute shall become effective only after the receipt of concurrence of the Government of India

33. Funds, Accounts, Audits and Annual Report

(i) The funds of the Society shall be utilised solely for the purpose of the Society

(ii) The accounts of the Institute shall be maintained in the name of the Institute and not in the name of a particular trust or Society whether financing or sponsoring the Institute or not. The accounts of the Institute shall be kept in such forms as may be laid down by the Board of Management and shall conform to the rules, if any, prescribed by the University Grants Commission/the Government of India. The accounts of the Institute will be open to examination by the Comptroller and Auditor General of the Government of India.

(iii) All funds belonging to the Institute or under the control of the Board of Management, shall be shown separately in the accounts of the Institute.

(iv) Annual Reports and the Audit Reports shall be submitted to the Government of India within nine months of the closure of the accounting year for the purpose of being laid down on the table of the Parliament

(v) The accounts of income and expenditure as also the annual financial statement and annual accounts shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India through the Accountant General of the State concerned

University Grants Commission

Proforma showing pointwise information to be made available by the Institution for granting deemed to be University status under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

1. Institution

(a) Location and year of establishment
(b) Aims and Objectives
(c) Whether the Institute is registered under the Societies Registration Act or Registered as Trust.
(d) Composition of the governing body (please attach a copy of the memorandum of Trust Deed).

2. Programmes and Activities

(a) Details of Courses offered (Mention each course separately with admission capacity).
(b) Student enrolment in each course separately during the last 3 years.
(c) Statewise distribution of total enrolment for the last 3 years.
(d) Details of degrees, diplomas, certificates awarded and the authority which awards these qualifications (please also indicate the total number of awards in each category during the last 3 years).

3. Teachers

(a) The number of sanctioned posts in each category (Professors, Readers, Lecturers and others), the number of teachers in position and the scales of pay of each category.
(b) Names, designations, qualifications and publication of the existing staff.
(c) Subject-wise distribution of the existing teaching staff.

4. Research Activities

(a) Details of Research work undertaken during the last 3 years including these completed during the period.
(b) Number of Research projects sponsored by other agencies and implemented by the Institute (please indicate details including names of the sponsoring agencies).

5. Finances

(a) Please attach a copy each of the income and expenditure account including balance sheet for the last 3 years.
(b) Attach a statement of the budget estimates indicating the sources of income including fees charge, grants received etc separately during the year of application.

(c) Brief details of the area of the campus and buildings. Please indicate separately the building facilities like hostels, staff quarters, academic building etc.
(d) The details of library facilities available including the number of books, name of journals being subscribed etc.

6. Innovative Programmes

(a) Please indicate the details of any innovative programmes in teaching and research by the Institute.
(b) A brief note on how a deemed institute status would further the aims and objectives of the institute.
(c) A brief account of the other activities including extension services, continuing education programmes, sports and games, cultural activities etc. under taken by the institute.

7. Whether the Central Government/State Government Private Management would be prepared to continue to provide financial support for the maintenance and development of the institute if it is declared as deemed to be a University?.

8. Administrative arrangements for the proposed Institute.

9. Details of assets including the land as per the guidelines on the subject (it would contain the details of the area of the Campus and the buildings, physical facilities like academic and administrative buildings, hostels, staff quarter laboratory, equipment, library books & journal etc.)

10. Research linkages of the institute with the University and other national and international agencies.

11. Number of teachers of the institute who are at present engaged in the academic and research activities of the university in its region

12. Details of the steps, if any, taken by the institute to become a postgraduate centre or affiliated research centre of the University

13. Whether the institute proposes to bring the scales of pay at par with the university teachers in case it is declared as a deemed to be University.

14. Whether the institute would have resources to create all the infrastructure facilities including the faculty etc. as per the guidelines on the subject.

15. Whether the institute would be prepared to revise the Memorandum of Association as per UGC directives?

ANNEXURE - IV

IV (a)

GROWTH OF DEEMED UNIVERSITIES OVER THE YEARS

YEAR	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS DECLARED AS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY IN THE YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY (Cumulative)
1958	2	2
1959	0	2
1960	0	2
1961	0	2
1962	1	3
1963	1	4
1964	2	6
1965	0	6
1966	0	6
1967	1	7
1968	0	7
1969	0	7
1970	0	7
1971	0	7
1972	0	7
1973	0	7
1974	0	7
1975	0	7
1976	1	8
1977	0	8
1978	0	8
1979	1	9
1980	0	9
1981	2	11
1982	0	11
1983	2	13
1984	0	13
1985	2	15
1986	1	16
1987	4	20
1988	2	22
1989	4	26
1990	1	27
1991	2	29
1992	0	29
1993	3	32
1994	2	34
1995	2	36
1996	1	37
1997	0	37
1998	0	37

Contd.../-

GROWTH OF DEEMED UNIVERSITIES OVER THE YEARS

1999	2	39
2000	4	43
2001	6	49
2002	25*	74
2003	9*	83
2004	6	89
2005	9	98
2006	9	107
2007	10	100*
2008	25	125
2009	5	130

* 17 National Institutes of Technology(NITs), which were declared as "deemed to be universities" for the purpose of Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, in 2002(14) and 2003 (3) have become Institutions of National Importance vide Gazette Notification No.F.20-22/2004-TS.III dated the 9th August, 2007 and all 17 NITs were removed from the list in 2007.

IV (b)

Growth of deemed universities over the years

Series 1 = Number of deemed universities declared in a year

Series 2 = Cumulative total number of deemed universities (yearwise)



ANNEXURE - V

SUNIL KUMAR
JOINT SECRETARY
Tel : 23382298



भारत सरकार
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग
शास्त्री भवन
नई दिल्ली - 110 115
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SHASTRI BHAWAN
NEW DELHI-110 115

DO No. 8043/JS(HE)/09

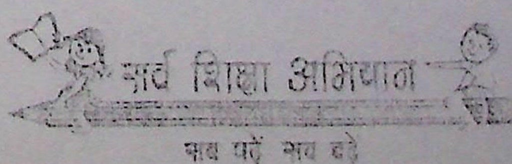
8th October, 2009

Dear Prof. Thorat,

This refers to DO letter No. F.1-10/2009(Meetings) dated 5th October addressed to Shri R.P. Agrawal, Secretary, Higher Education, [who is away to Paris to participate in the General Conference of the UNESCO, 2009], from Dr. R.K. Chauhan, Secretary, University Grants Commission in regard to the Agenda items coming up before the Commission at its forthcoming 463rd meeting relating to the reports submitted by various Experts' Committees constituted by the Commission for review of institutions deemed to be universities. Vide items under Section-5 (Volume-V, V(a), to V(d), reports pertaining to sixty institutions deemed to be universities are being taken up by the Commission in its meeting on 9th - 10th October, 2009. I draw your attention to the communication from this Ministry (No. F.9-26/2009) dated 4th June, 2009 laying down the parameters for review which have been taken note of by the Commission in its minutes of 462nd meeting on 10th September, 2009. Relevant extracts of the above mentioned letter dated 4th June, 2009 are given below :-

> *"UGC should take up review of the functioning of all the 'deemed-to-be-universities' and report the deficiencies within the next 3 months with respect to maintenance of standards especially with regard to the availability of the qualified faculty and the infrastructure in the 'deemed-to-be-universities'. In most of the notifications of the 'deemed-to-be-universities', it had been indicated that they should obtain the NAAC or NBA accreditation as the case may be, within a prescribed period. The UGC should specifically report as to what is the status about accreditation and also about the rectification of deficiencies as must have been pointed out by the UGC in their earlier inspections. Information on the above may be furnished, for each of the 'deemed universities'."*

In the short time available to us (as UGC's communication has been made available only on 5th October, 2009), it is found that Experts Committees appointed by the UGC have drawn conclusions going beyond the scope of the mandate given to the UGC in the communication dated 4th June, 2009. The spirit of the review ordered by the Government was to ascertain factual information in regard to the maintenance of standards, availability of qualified faculty and infrastructure, the status of accreditation and status of rectification of deficiencies which may have been pointed out by the UGC itself in the past. You would agree (from the extracts reproduced above) that



UGC's review is not to sit in judgement over whether the status of deemed universities is to continue or not, that being an entirely different exercise. It was clarified that independent of the review by the UGC, the Government has also ordered a separate review by experts to ascertain whether the said institutions were "indeed serving the purposes for which they were so declared." We also find that the UGC has appointed a large number of separate committees for the purpose of review which is understandable given the enormity of the task and time limit available; however, it would be a desirable reassurance to know whether any of the members of the Committee were in the past involved as experts in recommending these institutions to be declared as deemed universities initially. As our office would require some more time to carefully go through the reports, it is suggested that the matter be taken up only after sufficient time has been given for studying these reports. In the meanwhile, the UGC may furnish clarification on the constitution of these committees and the role of any of the members in regard to declaration of deemed to be universities in the past. You are also requested to offer your considered opinion on the specific question of the nature of recommendations made by these committees which appear to have overstepped the limited mandate given to the UGC for the review.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

(Sunil Kumar)

Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission,
BSZ Marg, New Delhi - 110 002

Copy to : (1) Director, UGC, Department of HE
(2) Director, ICR, Department of HE

(Sunil Kumar)

ANNEXURE - VI

PROFORMA QUESTIONNAIRE FOR

REVIEW OF FUNCTIONING OF INSTITUTION 'DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY"

- INSTITUTION "DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY"

1) Name (along with Registration No. of the trust / society)		
2) Whether institution's website updated	Date of last update	
3) Whether conditions of notification fulfilled		
3) (a) Details of conditions not yet fulfilled		
4) Whether institution "deemed to be university" accredited by NAAC? Give details of institution-wise grading		
5) Sources of finances		
6) Whether audit of income & expenditure done		
7) Whether Income tax returns filed		
8) Whether tax exemption certificate from Income tax Department u/s 10 (23C) (vi) of Income tax Act 1961 has been obtained		
9) Whether accounts are published in the media or in the website		
10) Pay of top 10 personnel of the institution		
11) Whether there is a Board of Studies / Academic Council		
12) How often do they meet? Provide details of important decisions meetings		

INFRASTRUCTURE

1) Land		
a) Whether land (acquired) is registered in the name of the institution "deemed to be university"		
b) Provide evidence		
2) Building		
a) Nature of use of Auditoriums (get details of events held there in the last 2 years)		
b) Capacity of Hostels (for boys)		
c) Capacity of girls Hostel		
d) Ratio of residential students (boys) to number of rooms in Boys' Hostel		
e) Ratio of residential students (girls) to number of rooms in Girls' Hostel		
f) Ratio of residential students to non-residential students		
3) Library		
b) Whether digitized	Availability of bar coding & reprographic facilities	
c) Number and Capacity of reading rooms		
d) System of issue & receipt of books – whether computerized or manual		

e) Details of books / journals	
f) Details of equipments	
g) Whether INFLIBNET facilities available	
4) **Laboratory** (institution-wise)	
a) Ratio of area of laboratories to students (of relevant courses)	
b) Ratio of computers hours to students (of relevant courses)	
c) Whether high value equipments are used and in what frequency	
d) Whether students are capable of using laboratory equipments	
e) Whether faculty is capable of using laboratory equipments	
5) **Classrooms** (institution-wise)	
a) Ratio of area of classrooms / lecture halls only to number of regular students	
b) Number of shifts when classrooms are utilized	
c) Whether classrooms are used for Distance Learning programmes	

- ACADEMICS

1) **Academic programmes** (institution-wise)	
a) Whether course curriculum (institution and programme-wise) prepared by the institution on their own or modeled on that of other institutions	

b) Whether courses are approved by AICTE and other relevant statutory Councils (MCI, INC, DCI etc)	
c) Whether relevant courses accredited by NBA	
d) Whether courses conducted by the institution are innovative in nature	
e) Whether institution is engaged in emerging areas of knowledge? If so, mention the emerging areas	
f) Whether identical academic courses are conducted both under the regular mode and under the Distance mode	
g) Whether appropriate approvals from UGC-AICTE-DEC obtained for conducting distance education programmes	
h) Proportion of students enrolled under Distance Education to those enrolled under regular mode	
i) Number of Study Centres for Distance Learning (Statewise) – whether own / managed / recognized	
j) Revenue sharing model with Study Centres when not owned	
k) Whether Study Centres are used as contact points or are run as institutions conducting full fledged courses	
l) Whether senior faculty visits Study Centres? How often? Please provide evidence	
m) Whether approval for course material used for Distance Learning has been obtained? From whom?	
2) Fee structure (institution / department and programme wise)	
a) Ratio of tuition fees per semester between regular and self financing courses	

b) Ratio of other fees / charges (development fees, examination Fees, semester fees, etc) per semester to tuition fee per semester	
c) Ratio of Fees per programme per semester under Management Quota to regular students	
d) Ratio of Fees per programme per semester under NRI Quota to regular students	
4) Faculty	
a) Ratio of regular faculty to relevant students (institution-wise & course-wise)	
b) Ratio of Visiting / Guest faculty / Multi-disciplinary faculty (institution-wise and course-wise) to regular faculty	
c) Faculty – student Ratio per stream (per programme per institution)	
d) Details of faculty (institution-wise) – dates of birth and superannuation, photograph, PF no., qualification and work experience	
e) How is faculty evaluation done? Peer review or student review or Any other method of evaluation – provide details	
f) Research work done by faculty by way of number of publications in refereed journals (national / international) – in last 3 years	
g) Details of papers published by faculty members in last 3 years	
h) Whether research done by regular faculty in innovative areas / emerging areas of knowledge? What are the innovative / emerging areas	
i) Number of patents applied for / number of patents obtained in last 3 years	
j) Details of scales of pay received by faculty	

k) Percentage of faculty (institution wise & department wise) in Categories of Professor Associate professor/ Reader/ Assistant Professor/ Lecturers	
l) Ratio of teaching to non-teaching staff (institution-wise)	
m) Pay scales of faculty -- whether as per UGC or otherwise	
n) Ratio of faculty with PhD degree to total number of faculty (institution-wise and course-wise)	
5) Research done by the institution 'deemed to be university'	
a) Number of Research work done / projects undertaken	
b) Details of research funding received if received from external sources	
c) Whether consultancy work done by the institution	
d) Gross receipts from Consultancy work received in last 3 years	

- ADMISSION

a) Whether application forms widely available?	
b) Ratio of applicants to number of intake?	
c) Is the admission policy laid down and circulated?	
d) If so, does it indicate the method of arriving at the merit list for admission	

e) Are admissions made through a competitive examination? If so, the number of centres at which the examination is held?	
f) Is the entrance examination subjective or objective?	
g) Cost of application forms / brochures	
h) Is the admission notice published in national newspapers? If so, how many?	
i) Percentage of marks in the qualifying examination (Class XII / Graduation as the case may be)	
j) Ratio of number of students admitted to undergraduate to the number of students admitted to post graduate programmes	
k) Whether there is provision for scholarships for students coming from weaker sections? If so, details thereof	

EXAMINATION

a) Whether institution follows the Semester based system or annual system?	
b) Are students shown examination answer sheets after evaluation?	
c) What is the average time between conduct of semester end / annual examination and declaration of results?	
d) Percentage of number of students passing a programme after notification of the institution as "deemed to be university" to the same before its declaration / notification as "deemed to be university"	
e) Does institution have a Placement Cell? What is the percentage of students graduating who are able to get employment through campus placements	

ANNEXURE - VII

VII (a)

PARAMITERS

I - Considerations of the idea of a university

II - Whether all their present academic activities / programmes could have been carried out without being a deemed university; how the status of deemed university became a stimulus for better performance

III - Conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the recognition of an institution as deemed to be University* (with special reference to para 4(a)(i) and 16

IV- Aspects of governance

V - Quality of and innovations in teaching –learning processes

VI - Research output and its impact (research publications, books, monographs, patents, etc.)

VII - Doctoral and other research degree programmes

VIII - Faculty resources

IX - admission processes and award of degrees

GRADES - A = VERY GOOD; B = GOOD; C= FAIR; F=UNSATISFACTORY

Master List of Institutions Deemed to be Universities

Sl	NAME OF DEEMED UNIVERSITY	I P	II A	III R	IV A	V M	VI E	VII T	VIII E	IX R	REMARKS
1)	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)										
2)	North Eastern Regional Institute Of Science & Technology, Itanagar(Arunachal Pradesh)										
3)	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda (Bihar)										

4)	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana)										
5)	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon (Haryana)										
6)	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (Jharkhand)										
7)	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (Karnataka)										
8)	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science, Bangalore (Karnataka)										
9)	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore (Karnataka)										
10)	Kerala Kalamandalam Thrissur (Kerala)										
11)	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)										
12)	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)										
13)	Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)										
14)	Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)										
15)	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai (Maharashtra)										
16)	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (Maharashtra)										
17)	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai (Maharashtra)										
18)	Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune (Maharashtra)										

19)	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai (Maharashtra)										
20)	Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai (Maharashtra)										
21)	Institute of Chemical Technology, Matunga (Maharashtra)										
22)	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh (Punjab)										
23)	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal (Punjab)										
24)	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram (Tamil Nadu)										
25)	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu)										
26)	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)										
27)	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)										
28)	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh)										
29)	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)										
30)	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (New Delhi)										
31)	School of Planning & Architecture (New Delhi)										
32)	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (New Delhi)										
33)	National Museum, Institute of the History of Art, Conservation &Museology, (New Delhi)										
34)	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (New Delhi)										

35)	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (New Delhi)										
36)	Indian Law Institute (New Delhi)										
37)	National School of Drama (New Delhi)										
38)	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (New Delhi)										
39)	Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences (New Delhi)										
40)	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam (Andhra Pradesh)										
41)	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)										
42)	Gandhi Institute of Technology & Management, Vizag (Andhra Pradesh)										
43)	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education , Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)										
44)	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology & Research, Vadlamudi (Andhra Pradesh)										
45)	Koneru Lakshmaiah's Education Foundation, Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)										
46)	Bihar Yoga Bharati, Munger (Bihar)										
47)	Gujarat Vidyapeeth (Gujarat)										
48)	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth(Gujarat)										
49)	Maharshi Markandeshwar University Mullana-Ambala (Haryana)										
50)	Manav Rachna International University (Haryana)										
51)	Lingaya's University Faridabad (Haryana)										
52)	BITS, Mesra (Jharkhand)										

53)	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal (Karnataka)										
54)	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhan Samsthana, Bangalore (Karnataka)										
55)	International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore (Karnataka)										
56)	KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research, Belgaum (Karnataka)										
57)	Sri Devraj Urs Academy of Higher Education& Research, Tamaka (Kolar) (Karnataka)										
58)	Yenepoya University Mangalore (Karnataka)										
59)	BLDE University Bijapur (Karnataka)										
60)	JSS University Mysore (Karnataka)										
61)	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur (Karnataka)										
62)	Nitte Univ Mangalore (Karnataka)										
63)	Christ College, Bangalore (Karnataka)										
64)	Jain University Bangalore (Karnataka)										
65)	Bharati Vidyapith, Pune (Maharashtra)										
66)	Deccan College PG & Research Institute, Pune (Maharashtra)										
67)	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune (Maharashtra)										
68)	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai (Maharashtra)										
69)	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune (Maharashtra)										
70)	Symbiosis International Education Centre, Pune (Maharashtra)										
71)	Padmashree Dr. D Y Patil Vidyapith, Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra)										

72)	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai (Maharashtra)										
73)	Dr. D Y Patil Vidyapith, Pune (Maharashtra)										
74)	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni (Maharashtra)										
75)	Datta Meghe Institute of Health Sciences, Nagpur (Maharashtra)										
76)	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad (Maharashtra)										
77)	D Y Patil Medical College, Kolhapur (Maharashtra)										
78)	MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra)										
79)	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar(Orissa)										
80)	Shiksha 'O' Anusandhan, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)										
81)	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala (Punjab)										
82)	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth (Pondicherry)										
83)	Banasthali Vidyapith, (Rajasthan)										
84)	BITS Pilani (Rajasthan)										
85)	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur (Rajasthan)										
86)	Jain Vishwa Bharati Ladnun (Rajasthan)										
87)	Institute of Advanceed Studies in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sadarshahr (Rajasthan)										
88)	Mody Institute of Technology & Science, Lakshmangarh (Rajasthan)										
89)	L N M Institute of Information Technology, Jaipur (Rajasthan)										
90)	The IIS University Jaipur (Rajasthan)										

91)	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)										
92)	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)										
93)	Sri Ramchandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)										
94)	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem (Tamil Nadu)										
95)	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)										
96)	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore (Tamil Nadu)										
97)	Sathyabama Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)										
98)	Barath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)										
99)	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)										
100)	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)										
101)	Dr. MGR Educational & Research Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)										
102)	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)										
103)	Karunya Institute of Science & Technology, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)										
104)	Saveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Sciences, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)										

105)	Kalasalingam Academy of Research & Education, Virudhnagar (Tamil Nadu)										
106)	Chennai Mathematical Institute, Siruseri (Tamil Nadu)										
107)	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)										
108)	Academy of Maritime Education & Training, Kanathur (Tamil Nadu)										
109)	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Technology & Science, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)										
110)	Hindustan Institute of Technology & Science, Padur (Tamil Nadu)										
111)	St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education & Research, Avadi (Tamil Nadu)										
112)	Vel's Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)										
113)	Chettinad Academy of Research & Education, Padur (Tamil Nadu)										
114)	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)										
115)	Vel-Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)										
116)	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education, Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)										
117)	B S Abdur Rahman Institute of Science & Technology, Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)										
118)	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar (Uttarakhand)										

119)	Swami Rama Vidyapeeth, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)										
120)	Graphic Era University, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)										
121)	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)										
122)	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)										
123)	Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)										
124)	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)										
125)	Shobhit Institute of Engineering & Technology, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)										
126)	Santosh University, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)										
127)	Nehru Gram Bharti Vishwavidyalaya, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)										
128)	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational & Research Institute, Howrah (West Bengal)										
129)	Jamia Hamdard (New Delhi)										
130)	TERI School of Advanced Study (New Delhi)										

VII (b)

Table 1 Institutions Satisfying Most of the Criteria for the Deemed University Status

S.No	Name	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Score	Remark
1	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	B	NO/B	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	41	PU
2	North Eastern Regional Institute Of Science & Technology, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	C	NO/B	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	33	PU
4	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana)	B	NO/B	A	C	B	A	A	B	A	33	PU
5	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon (Haryana)	B	NO/B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	39	PU
6	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	B	NO/B	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	37	PU
7	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (Karnataka)	A	NO/A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	39	PU
8	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science, Bangalore (Karnataka)	B	NO/B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	39	PU

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9	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore (Karnataka)	B	NO/B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	41	PU
10	Kerala Kalamandalam Thrissur (Kerala)	B	NO/B	A	B	A	B	C	A	A	33	PU
16	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	B	NO/B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	37	PU
19	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	B	NO/B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	41	PU
21	Institute of Chemical Technology, Matunga (Maharashtra)	B	NO/B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	39	PU
26	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	B	NO/B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	34	PU
27	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)	B	NO/B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	39	PU
28	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (Uttar Pradesh)	B	NO/B	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	35	PU

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29	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	F	NO/B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	34	PU
30	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (New Delhi)	B	NO/B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	37	PU
31	School of Planning & Architecture, (New Delhi)	B	NO/B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	37	PU
32	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, (New Delhi)	C	NO/B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	35	PU
34	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (New Delhi)	C	NO/B	A	B	B	A	A	B	A	33	PU
35	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (New Delhi)	B	NO/B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	39	PU
40	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam (Andhra Pradesh)	B	NO/B	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	32	PR
41	International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	A	NO/A	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	41	PR

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42	Gandhi Institute of Technology & Management, Vizag (Andhra Pradesh)	B	NO/B	B	A	A	B	B	A	B	33	PR
52	BITS, Mesra (Jharkhand)	A	NO/B	B	A	B	A	A	B	A	37	PR
53	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal (Karnataka)	B	NO/B	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	33	PR
55	International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore (Karnataka)	B	NO/B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	41	PR
68	Tata Institute of Social Sciences Mumbai (Maharashtra)	A	YES/F	A	A	B	A	B	B	A	35	PR
81	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala (Punjab)	B	NO/B	A	A	B	B	A	B	A	35	PR
83	Banasthali Vidyapith (Rajasthan)	B	NO/B	B	C	A	A	A	B	A	33	PR
84	BITS Pilani (Rajasthan)	A	NO/A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	41	PR
90	The IIS University Jaipur (Rajasthan)	B	NO/B	B	A	B	B	B	A	A	33	PR
100	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	B	NO/B	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	35	PR
106	Chennai Mathematical Institute, Siruseri (Tamil Nadu)	B	NO/B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	39	PR

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127	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	B	NO/B	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	39	PR
128	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational & Research Institute, Howrah (West Bengal)	B	NO/B	A	A	A	B	C	B	A	33	PR
129	Jamia Hamdard, (New Delhi)	A	NO/A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	41	PR
130	TERI School of Advanced Study (New Delhi)	B	NO/B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	35	PR

NOTE: 1. S. No. is same as in Master Table

2. Total in this Category = 38: PU: Public Institutions: 21
PR: Private Institutions: 17

3. A=5; B=3; C=1; F=0

Max. Possible Score: 45
Highest obtained =41
Lowest = 32; Average = 37

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VII (c)

Table 2 Institutions that need to take corrective measures to several criteria for Satisfying the Deemed University Status

S.No	Name	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Score	Remark
11	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	F	YES/F	A	C	B	B	B	B	A	23	PU
12	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	F	NO/C	A	B	B	B	B	B	A	26	PU
13	Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	F	YES/F	A	B	B	C	B	C	A	20	PU
14	Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	F	YES/F	A	A	B	C	C	B	A	23	PU
15	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	C	NO/B	F	C	C	A	B	A	B	22	PU
[illegible]	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	F	NO/B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	26	PU
18	Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune (Maharashtra)	F	NO/B	B	C	B	C	B	C	A	20	PU
20	Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	F	NO/B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	26	PU
22	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh (Punjab)	F	YES/F	A	C	B	B	C	B	A	20	PU
[illegible]	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and	C	NO/C	B	C	B	B	B	B	B	21	PU

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	Technology, Longowal (Punjab)											
24	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram (Tamil Nadu)	C	NO/B	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	29	PU
38	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (New Delhi)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	21	PU
39	Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences, (New Delhi)	B	NO/B	B	C	B	B	B	C	B	23	PU
43	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	F	YES/F	B	B	A	B	C	A	A	25	PR
45	Koneru Lakshmaiah's Education Foundation, Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	21	PR
47	Gujarat Vidvapeeth (Gujarat)	F	NO/B	B	B	C	B	C	B	B	20	PR
54	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhan Samsthana, Bangalore (Karnataka)	C	NO/C	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	25	PR
56	KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research, Belgaum (Karnataka)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	21	PR
60	Jagatguru Sri Shivarathreeswara University, Mysore (Karnataka)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	23	PR
62	Nitte University, Mangalore(Karnataka)	F	NO/B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	26	PR
65	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune (Maharashtra)	B	NO/B	B	C	B	B	A	B	B	27	PR
67	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune (Maharashtra)	F	YES/F	A	B	A	B	A	C	B	25	PR
70	Symbiosis International Education Centre, Pune (Maharashtra)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	21	PR
71	Padmashree Dr D Y Patil Vidyapith, Navi Mumbai(Maharashtra)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	21	PR
72	Narsee Monjee Institute of	F	YES/F	A	C	B	B	B	B	A	23	PR

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	Management Studies, Mumbai (Maharashtra)											
73	Dr. D Y Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune (Maharashtra)	F	YES/F	B	C	B	A	B	A	B	23	PR
74	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni (Maharashtra)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	C	B	B	B	19	PR
75	Datta Meghe Institute of Health Sciences, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	F	YES/F	A	A	B	C	B	B	A	25	PR
78	MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	C	B	A	B	21	PR
79	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	B	B	C	A	21	PR
86	Jain Vishwa Bharati, Ladnun (Rajasthan)	B	NO/B	B	A	B	A	B	C	C	27	PR
89	L N M Institute of Information Technology, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	F	YES/F	A	A	B	B	C	B	A	25	PR
91	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	C	YES/F	A	A	C	C	B	B	A	24	PR
92	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES/F	B	C	B	B	B	B	B	19	PR
93	Sri Ramchandra Medical College & Research Institute Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	F	NO/B	B	C	B	B	B	A	C	22	PR
95	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)	B	YES/F	A	C	B	B	C	B	B	21	PR
96	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore (Tamil Nadu)	B	NO/B	B	C	B	B	B	B	B	25	PR
97	Sathyabama Institute	F	NO/B	B	C	B	B	B	A	B	24	PR

(P N Tandon) (Goverdhan Mehta) (M Anandakrishnan) (Mrinal Miri)

	of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)											
99	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	B	C	A	B	21	PR
103	Karunya Institute of Science & Technology, Coimbatore(Tamil Nadu)	F	YES/F	B	B	B	C	B	B	B	19	PR
110	Hindustan Institute of Technology & Science, Padur (Tamil Nadu)	F	NO/B	B	C	B	B	B	A	B	24	PR
117	B S Abdur Rahman Institute of Science & Technology, Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)	B	YES/F	B	F	B	B	C	A	A	23	PR
122	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	C	NO/B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	25	PR
123	Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	F	NO/C	C	B	B	C	B	B	A	20	PR

NOTE: 1. S.No. is same as in Master Table

2. Total in this Category = 44 PU: Public Institutions: 13
PR: Private Institutions: 31

3. A=5; B=3; C=1; F=0 Max. Possible Score: 45
Highest obtained = 29, Lowest = 19
Average = 23

(P N Tandon) (Goverdhan Mehta) (M Anandakrishnan) (Mrinal Miri)

VII (d)

Table 3: Institutions that have failed to satisfy most of the criteria for the Deemed University Status

S.No	Name	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Score	Remark
3	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda (Bihar)	F	YES /F	F	F	F	C	F	F	B	4	PU
25	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	F	F	F	F	C	F	C	2	PU
33	National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation & Museology, (New Delhi)	F	YES /F	F	C	C	C	C	C	B	8	PU
44	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology & Research, Vadlamudi (Andhra Pradesh)	F	YES /F	B	F	C	F	F	C	B	8	PR
48	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia Baroda (Gujarat)	F	YES /F	F	F	C	F	F	B	C	4	PR
49	Maharshi Markandeshwar University, Mullana- Ambala (Haryana)	F	YES /F	C	C	C	F	C	B	B	10	PR
50	Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad (Haryana)	F	YES /F	B	F	C	F	F	C	B	8	PR
51	Lingaya's University, Faridabad (Haryana)	F	YES /F	B	C	C	F	F	C	B	9	PR
57	Sri Devraj Urs Academy of Higher Education &	F	YES /F	B	B	C	C	F	C	B	12	PR

(P.N.Tandon) (Goverdhan Mehta) (M Anandkrishnan) (Mrinal Mi[illegible])

	Research, Tamaka (Kolar) (Karnataka)										
58	Yenepoya University Mangalore (Karnataka)	F	YES /F	B	C	C	F	B	C	B	12	PR
59	BLDE University, Bijapur (Karnataka)	F	YES /F	B	B	C	F	B	C	B	14	PR
61	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur (Karnataka)	F	YES /F	B	C	C	C	B	C	B	13	PR
63	Christ College, Bangalore (Karnataka)	F	YES /F	C	B	C	F	F	B	B	11	PR
64	Jain University, Bangalore (Karnataka)	F	YES /F	B	F	C	F	F	B	B	10	PR
69	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune (Maharashtra)	F	YES /F	B	B	C	F	F	F	B	10	PR
76	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad (Maharashtra)	F	YES /F	B	B	C	F	F	B	B	13	PR
77	D Y Patil Medical College, Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	F	YES /F	B	B	C	F	F	B	C	11	PR
80	Shiksha 'O' Anusandhan, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	F	YES /F	C	B	C	F	F	B	B	11	PR
82	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, (Pondicherry)	F	YES /F	F	B	C	F	F	B	B	10	PR
85	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	F	YES /F	C	C	C	F	F	F	C	4	PR
87	Institute of Advanceed Studies, in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sadarshahr (Rajasthan)	F	YES /F	C	B	C	F	F	C	C	7	PR
88	Mody Institute of Technology &	F	YES /F	F	C	C	C	F	C	C	5	PR

(P N Tandon) (Goverdhan Mehta) (M Anandakrishnan) (Mrinal Miri)

	Science, Lakshmangarh (Rajasthan)											
94	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	C	F	F	F	F	C	F	2	PR
98	Barath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	C	C	B	C	B	C	13	PR
101	Dr. MGR Educational & Research Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	C	C	C	C	F	B	C	8	PR
102	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	C	C	C	C	B	C	11	PR
104	Saveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Sciences, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	9	PR
105	Kalasalingam Academy of Research & Education, Virudhnagar (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	F	C	C	C	C	C	8	PR
107	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	13	PR
108	Academy of Maritime Education & Training, Kanathur (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	C	F	C	F	F	F	C	4	PR
109	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Technology & Science, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	0	PR

(P N Tandon) (Goverdhan Mehta) (M Anandakrishnan) (Mrinal Miri)

111	St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education & Research, Avadi (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	C	F	F	F	C	C	6	PR
112	Vel's Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	C	F	F	F	C	B	8	PR
113	Chettinad Academy of Research & Education, Padur (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	F	C	B	C	C	B	C	10	PR
114	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	C	F	F	I	C	C	6	PR
115	Vel-Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	C	F	F	F	C	C	6	PR
116	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education, Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)	F	YES /F	B	C	C	C	C	C	B	11	PR
118	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar (Uttarakhand)	F	YES /F	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	9	PR
119	Swami Rama Vidyapeeth, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	F	YES /F	B	C	C	B	C	C	C	11	PR
120	Graphic Era University, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	F	YES /F	B	B	F	F	F	F	C	7	PR
124	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	F	YES /F	F	C	B	B	C	B	B	14	PR
125	Shobhit Institute of	F	YES	F	F	C	C	C	C	C	5	PR

(P N Tandon) (Goverdhan Mehta) (M Anandakrishnan) (Mrinal Miri)

	Engineering & Technology, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)		/F									
126	Santosh University, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	F	YES /F	C	C	F	F	F	C	F	3	PR
127	Nehru Gram Bharti Vishwavidyalaya, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	F	YES /F	B	B	C	F	F	F	B	10	PR

NOTE: 1. S. No. is same as in Master Table.

2. Total in this Category = 44   PU: Public Institutions: 3
PR: Private Institutions: 41

3. A=5; B=3; C=1; F=0   Max. Possible Score: 45
Highest obtained = 14; Lowest = 0; Average = 8

(P N Tandon)   (Goverdhan Mehta)   (M Anandakrishnan)   (Mrinal Miri)

APPENDIX

Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education

New Delhi 2009

The Vice Chancellor / Director

Sub Review of functioning of institutions 'deemed to be universities' by the Review Committee appointed by the Government of India – presentations by institutions 'deemed to be universities'

Sir /Madam,

Please refer to the above and the communication dated 8th July 2009 from the Ministry requesting information about your institution. While we are in receipt of the said information, I am directed by the Review Committee to request you to come and make a 10 minutes' presentation before the Review Committee on the stipulated date and time mentioned below, at INSA Conference Hall, INSA New Delhi 110002.

You may note that the presentation should cover the following points related to your institution 'deemed to be university' –

(a) Years of existence as an institution 'deemed to be university'

(b) Governance structure i.e., Chancellor (name, age, qualification) as well as Rules for appointment of the various Boards, Vice Chancellor and faculty members in the institution;

(c) Research and Academic achievements i.e. number of Ph.D. students in the last 5 years (year-wise details). Research papers published in SCI indexed journals (kindly bring WEB of Science or SCOPUS data)

(d) Particulars of all UG/PG/M.Phil/Ph.D. programme conducted on campus or in distance mode.

(e) Details of other higher educational institutions run by the same management

(f) Information about the student strength and faculty strength before becoming Deemed University and at present.

(g) Disciplines for which Deemed University status was initially granted and the disciplines included thereafter

(h) Details of any collective degree/diploma programmes offered by the university jointly with other national/international institutions

(i) Admission and fee structure norms along with details of fee structure.

(j) Off campus programmes including off-shore programmes

It is requested that a hard copy of the above information should also be made available to the Committee prior to the presentation

The Vice Chancellor / Director may make the presentation with a few senior colleagues. However, kindly note that it is important for the Vice Chancellor / Director to be present in order to enable the Review Committee to review your institution 'deemed to be university'.

Date:
Time:
Venue: INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Tel: (91-11) 23221931-1950 (20 lines)
Website: www.insaindia.org

Yours faithfully,

Upamanyu Basu

for Joint Secretary (HE) MHRD & Convener
Tel/fax: 011- 23387538
E mail: ubasu.edu@nic.in

Dates of presentation by Deemed to be Universities

	Name of Deemed University	State	Date of presentation
1.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	12/8
2.	B.S. Abdur Rahman Institute of Science & Technology, Seethakathi Estate, G.S.T. Road, Vandalur Post, Chengalpattu Taluk, Kancheepuram District	Tamil Nadu	12/8
3.	Christ College, Hosur Road, Bangalore	Karnataka	12/8
4.	Dr. M.G.R Educational and Research Institute, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	12/8
5.	Graphic Era University, Dehradun	Uttarakhand	12/8
6.	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	12/8
7.	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad, Satara	Maharashtra	12/8
8.	MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	12/8
9.	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Nerul, Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	12/8
10.	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA), Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	12/8
11.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	Maharashtra	12/8
12.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	Maharashtra	12/8
13.	Vel's Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Pallavaram, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	12/8
14.	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore	Tamil Nadu	12/8
15.	Academy of Maritime Education and Training(AMET), Kanathur, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	13/8
16.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	13/8
17.	Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	13/8
18.	Chettinad Academy of Research and Education (CARE), Padur, Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District	Tamil Nadu	13/8
19.	D. Y. Patil Medical College, Kolhapur	Maharashtra	13/8
20.	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur	Maharashtra	13/8
21.	Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pimpri, Pune	Maharashtra	13/8
22.	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management (GITAM), Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13/8
23.	Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science, Padur, Old Mahabalipuram Road, Kelambakkam, Kancheerpuram District	Tamil Nadu	13/8
24.	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	Rajasthan	13/8
25.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai.	Tamil Nadu	13/8
26.	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	13/8
27.	St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Avadi, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	13/8

Dates of presentation by Deemed to be Universities

	Name of Deemed University	State	Date of presentation
28.	Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Saguntnala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	13/8
29.	BLDE University, Bijapur Karnataka	Karnataka	18/8
30.	International Institute of Information Technology Bangalore.	Karnataka	18/8
31.	Jain University, V.V. Puram Bangalore	Karnataka	18/8
32.	K.L.E Academy of Higher Education and Research, Belgaum	Karnataka	18/8
33.	Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu [*presently functioning as Arulmigu Kalasalingam College of Engineering Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Virudhunatar, Tamil Nadu*]	Tamil Nadu	18/8
34.	Maharishi Markandeshwar University Mullana Ambala	Haryana	18/8
35.	Nitte University, Mangalore	Karnataka	18/8
36.	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences Loni Dist Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	18/8
37.	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute, Belur Math Howrah	West Bengal	18/8
38.	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	18/8
39.	Shobhit Institute of Engineering and Technology Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	Uttar Pradesh	18/8
40.	Swami Rama Vidyapeeth, Swami Rama Nagar P.O Doiwala, Dehradun	Uttarakhand	18/8
41.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi	Jharkhand	19/8
42.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute Dayalbagh, Agra	Uttar Pradesh	19/8
43.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune	Maharashtra	19/8
44.	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	19/8
45.	Jain Viswa Bharati Institute, Ladnun	Rajasthan	19/8
46.	Lingaya's University, Nachauli, Faridabad	Haryana	19/8
47.	Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad	Haryana	19/8
48.	Santosh University, Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	19/8
49.	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	19/8
50.	Siksha "O" Anusandhan, Khandagiri Bhubaneswar	Orissa	19/8
51.	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	19/8
52.	Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research, Tamaka Kolar	Karnataka	19/8
53.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	01/9
54.	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology NOIDA	Uttar Pradesh	01/9

Dates of presentation by Deemed to be Universities

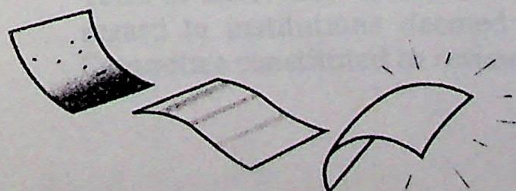
	Name of Deemed University	State	Date of presentation
55.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	01/9
56.	Karunya Institute of Science and Technology, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	01/9
57.	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	01/9
58.	Nehru Gram Bharati Vishwavidyalaya Kotwa-Jamunipur, Dubwali District Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	01/9
59.	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology (PMIST), Periyar Nagar, Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	01/9
60	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Science and Technology, Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	01/9
61.	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, Pillaiyarkuppam, Puducherry	Puducherry	01/9
62.	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Siddharthanagar, Tumkur District	Karnataka	01/9
63.	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Village Piparia, Taluka Waghodia, District Vadodara (Gujarat)	Gujarat	01/9
64.	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology and Research, Vadlamudi, Guntur District	Andhra Pradesh	01/9
65.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem	Tamil Nadu	01/9
66.	Yenepoya University, Mangalore	Karnataka	01/9
67.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	Maharashtra	02/9
68.	IIS University, Mansarovar, Jaipur	Rajasthan	02/9
69.	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Sardarshahr	Rajasthan	02/9
70.	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	02/9
71.	Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeswara University (JSSU), Mysore	Karnataka	02/9
72	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	New Delhi	02/9
73.	Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	02/9
74.	L.N.M. Institute of Information Technology Jaipur	Rajasthan	02/9
75.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal	Karnataka	02/9
76.	Mody Institute of Technology & Science, Lakshmangarh, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	02/9
77.	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai	Maharashtra	02/9
78.	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education Kumaracoil, Thuckalay, Kanyakumari District	Tamil Nadu	02/9
79.	SYMBIOSIS International Educational Centre, Pune	Maharashtra	02/9
80	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala	Punjab	02/9
81.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali	Rajasthan	18/9/09
82.	Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	18/9/09
83.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	Rajasthan	18/9/09

Dates of presentation by Deemed to be Universities

	Name of Deemed University	State	Date of presentation
84.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh	18/9/09
85.	Chennai Mathematical Institute, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	18/9/09
86.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	Tamil Nadu	18/9/09
87.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	18/9/09
88.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	Uttarakhand	18/9/09
89.	Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	18/9/09
90.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Karnataka	18/9/09
91.	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IISST), Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	18/9/09
92.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai	Maharashtra	18/9/09
93.	Institute of Chemical Technology Matunga, Mumbai	Maharashtra	18/9/09
94.	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai	Maharashtra	18/9/09
95.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore	Karnataka	18/9/09
96.	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon	Haryana	18/9/09
97.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda (Bihar)	Bihar	18/9/09
98.	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh	Punjab	18/9/09
99.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	18/9/09
100.	Shri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam.	Andhra Pradesh	18/9/09
101	Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhan Samsthana, Bangalore	Karnataka	18/9/09
102.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai	Maharashtra	18/9/09
103.	TERI School of Advanced Study New Delhi	New Delhi	18/9/09
104.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai	Maharashtra	19/9/09
105.	Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (formerly Institute of Armament Technology), Pune	Maharashtra	19/9/09
106.	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun	Uttarakhand	19/9/09
107.	Homi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai	Maharashtra	19/9/09
108.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	New Delhi	19/9/09
109.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi	New Delhi	19/9/09
110.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	19/9/09
111.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	Jharkhand	19/9/09
112.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar	Uttar Pradesh	19/9/09
113.	Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences, New Delhi	New Delhi	19/9/09
114.	Kerala Kalamandalam, Thrissur	Kerala	19/9/09
115.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	19/9/09
116.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	Haryana	19/9/09

Dates of presentation by Deemed to be Universities

	Name of Deemed University	State	Date of presentation
117.	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi	New Delhi	19/9/09
118.	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science, Bangalore	Karnataka	19/9/09
119.	National Museum, Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi	New Delhi	19/9/09
120.	North Eastern Regional Institute Of Science & Technology, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	19/9/09
121.	Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	19/9/09
122.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur	Tamil Nadu	19/9/09
123.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	New Delhi	19/9/09
124.	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, District Sangrur	Punjab	19/9/09
125.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	New Delhi	19/9/09
126.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi	New Delhi	19/9/09



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PART FINAL REPORT[1] OF THE TASK FORCE

CONSTITUTED TO PREPARE AN ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

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[1] The Report is Part Final as the Task Force is yet to give their Report on the second Term of Reference "advise the Central Government on the draft UGC Regulations in regard to institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the Report of the Committee constituted to review the functioning of such institutions".

Action Plan for implementation of the recommendations of the MHRD Review Committee on Deemed to be Universities

I. Background

The Committee[1] appointed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India reviewed the functioning of 126 (out of 130) institutions 'deemed to be universities' in the light of the criteria mentioned below and submitted its report to the government of India in October 2009. This review of the 'deemed to be universities' has revealed that some of them do not merit the status of a university as envisaged in the original concept enunciated in the Report of the University Education Commission (Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Commission report 1948-49) and the subsequent guidelines framed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956. As a part of the review exercise, the Committee adopted certain key criteria on the basis of the existing UGC guidelines (2000) for considering proposals for declaring an institution as 'deemed to be university'. A list of these criteria along with the relevant provisions of the UGC Guidelines is shown below:-

- *Consideration of the idea of a university* [**Articles 4(a) (ii), 4 (a) (iv)** and **4 (b)**]
- *Whether all present academic activities / programmes could have been carried out without being a deemed university; how the status of deemed university became a stimulus for better performance?* [**Articles 2** and **4 (b)**]
- *Conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the recognition of an institution 'deemed to be a university'* [**Articles 4(a) (i)** and **16**]
- *Aspects of Governance* [**Article 4(a) (iv)**]
- *Quality of and innovations in teaching – learning process* [**Article 4(a) (ii)**]

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[1] By notification dated 6/7/2009 [No.F-9-26/2009- U3A], the Government of India constituted a Committee of experts to review the functioning of the existing institutions 'deemed to be universities'. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 20/10/2009.

- *Research output and its impact (research publications, books, monographs, patents, etc)* **[Article 4(a) (i)]**

- *Doctoral and other research degree programmes* **[Articles 3** and **4 (a) (i)]**

- *Faculty resources* **[Article 9(b)]**

- *Admission processes and award of degrees* **[Article 13]**

These criteria are elaborated in terms of the UGC Guidelines (2000) in the attached Chart (Annexure 1), a copy of which was furnished to the Ministry in response to its communication dated 26 October, 2009 from the working papers of the Review Committee.

A key conclusion of the review was that the existing 'deemed to be universities' fall into three groups[2] (listed in Tables 1,2 and 3 of the Report of the Review Committee) namely –

Group 1. - those institutions which, on an aggregate of their achievement and performance as well as potential, justify their continuation as deemed universities (Table 1);

Group 2. - those which on an aggregate were found to be deficient in some aspects which needed to be rectified over a three year period for their continuation as deemed to be universities (Table 2); and

Group 3. - those which, neither on past performance nor on their promise for the future have the attributes to retain their status as universities (Table 3).

The Review Committee suggested that a "Task Force" may be constituted to propose an Action Plan for implementation of its recommendations. Accordingly, the Government of India constituted a Task Force[3] with the same members and Convener as that in the Review Committee with the following terms of reference –

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[2] In the Report of the Committee to review the functioning of existing institutions 'deemed to be universities', such institutions have been categorized into three groups [Annexure I (a), I (b) and I (c) of the Report].

[3] A copy of the order constituting the Task Force with its Terms of Reference is at Annexure 2.

(i) preparing a plan of action, by way of abundant caution, to safeguard the interests of students enrolled in any institution 'deemed to be a university' whose declaration is, or may be, revoked in public interest and accordingly, would be required to cease operations as an institution 'deemed to be university' under any law for the time being in force; and

(ii) advise the Central Government on the draft UGC Regulations in regard to institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the Report of the Committee constituted to review the functioning of such institutions.

The Task Force met on 17/11/2009, 18/11/2009, 23/12/2009 and 24/12/2009 to propose an Action Plan necessary in respect of the deemed universities in Table 3 of the Review Committee Report. During its deliberations, the Task Force also took into account the relevant observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Prof. Yash Pal & Anr. vs. State of Chhattisgarh & Ors [WP(C) No. 19 of 2004] in regard to protecting the interest of the students enrolled in institutions which were directed by the Apex Court to be closed down.

II. Issues before the Task Force

In the event of the Government accepting the report of the MHRD Review Committee, we assume that the consequent step of withdrawing the status of "deemed to be University" from institutions in Group 3 mentioned in its Report, is likely to be taken. While this will be an enormously significant and positive step in the direction of removing very serious aberrations that have crept into our higher education system, the inevitable fallout of this will be the future of students who are pursuing various degree programmes in these institutions. It may be recalled that in a similar circumstance[4], the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given clear directions to safeguard the interests of the students. Given the unfortunate circumstances, it may become necessary for the Government to take measures to ensure that the studies of legitimate students are not disrupted. It is also the social responsibility of all institutions including the University Grants Commission and State Governments to come to the aid of the students. However, the plight of these students must not be allowed to become a reason for considering the possibility of totally undeserving institutions retaining the status of university. Such a course will be incalculably harmful for the future of higher education in the country.

4 Prof. Yash Pal & Anr. vs. State of Chhattisgarh & Ors [WP(C) No. 19 of 2004

(i) preparing a plan of action, by way of abundant caution, to safeguard the interests of students enrolled in any institution deemed to be a university whose declaration is, or may be, revoked in public interest and necessarily would be required to cease operations as an institution deemed to be university under any law for the time being in force; and

(ii) advise the Central Government on the draft UGC Regulations in regard to institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the Report of the Committee constituted to review the functioning of such institutions.

The Task Force met on 17/12/2009, 18/12/2009, 23/12/2009 and 23/1/2010 to propose an Action Plan necessary in respect of the deemed universities in Table 2 of the Tandon Committee Report. During its deliberations, the Task Force also took into account the relevant observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Prof. Yash Pal vs. State of Chhattisgarh & Ors (W.P.(C) No. 19 of 2004) in regard to protecting the interest of the students enrolled in institutions which were directed by the Apex Court to be closed down.

II. Issues before the Task Force

In the event of the Government accepting the report of the MHRD Review Committee, we assume that the consequent step of withdrawing the status of deemed to be University from institutions in Category C mentioned in its Report, is likely to be taken. While this will be an enormously significant and positive step in the direction of removing very serious aberrations that have crept into our higher education system, the inevitable fallout of this will be the future of students who are pursuing various degree programmes in these institutions. It may be recalled that in a similar circumstance, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given clear directions to safeguard the interests of the students. Given the unfortunate circumstances, it may become necessary for the Government to take measures to ensure that the studies of legitimate students are not disrupted. It is also the social responsibility of all institutions including the University Grants Commission and State Governments to come to the aid of the students. However, the [illegible] of these academic must not be allowed to negate a reform for eliminating the possibility of totally undeserving institutions retaining the status of university. Such a course will be incalculably harmful to the future of higher education in the country.

A majority of students who will be affected are those studying for the Bachelor's and Master's degree in professional as well as in general purpose programmes. Some of the deemed universities have also indiscriminately launched numerous degree programmes in the distance mode, including in such disciplines as engineering, technology, etc., which are not exactly amenable to being imparted in the distance mode, with disproportionately large enrolment. It is also expected that students pursuing research degrees such as MPhil and PhD would also be affected. It is worrisome to observe that in specific cases the research programmes have no academic viability and are in violation of all established norms. But even in such cases, the students would need special assistance to continue their research pursuits.

Thus, the issues before the task force are the following:

(i) How best to protect the interest of students who are in the middle of their degree courses in general purpose bachelor's and master's degree programmes?

(ii) How are students pursuing their degree courses in various technical and professional programmes to be rehabilitated?

(iii) What can be done for students in institutions with a narrow focus such as ancient art and antiquarian studies, linguistic and cultural heritage or sports and physical education or institutions with significant historical legacy which have failed to live up to the ideal of a university?

(iv) How are students pursuing degree and diploma courses in the distance mode to be re-located?

(v) How is the continuity of MPhil and PhD research to be ensured?

III. Proposed Road Map

The task of charting a roadmap to be followed in case of the deemed to be universities not found suitable to continue as a university, was greatly complicated by the fact that many of these institutions having acquired 'deemed university' status, misused the autonomy. This resulted in misguided proliferation of courses, indiscriminate admission of students and dilution of the academic standards, thus making the process of rehabilitation of both students and institutions extremely difficult.

A majority of students who will be affected are those studying for the Bachelor's and Master's degree in professional as well as in general purpose programmes. Some of the deemed universities have also indiscriminately launched professional degree programmes in the distance mode, including in such disciplines as engineering, technology, etc., which are not entirely amenable to being imparted in the distance mode, with disproportionately large enrolment. It is also expected that students pursuing research degrees such as M.Phil and Ph.D would also be affected. It is pertinent to observe that in specific cases the research programmes have caused some violation and even violation of all established norms. But even in such cases, the students would need some assistance to continue their research pursuits.

Thus, the issues before the task force are the following:

(i) How best to protect the interest of students who are in the middle of their degree courses in general purpose bachelor's and master's degree programmes?

(ii) How are students pursuing their degree courses in various technical and professional programmes to be accommodated?

(iii) What can be done for students in institutions with a narrow focus such as ancient and oriental studies, Buddhist studies, Ayurveda, and cultural heritage or sports and physical education, or institutions with significant homogenous legacy which have failed to live up to the level of a university?

(iv) How are students pursuing degree and diploma courses in the distance mode to be relocated?

(v) How is the continuity of M.Phil and PhD research to be ensured?

III. Proposed Road Map

The task of charting a roadmap to be followed in case of the deemed to be universities not found suitable to continue as a university, was greatly complicated by the fact that many of these institutions having acquired deemed university status, offered the autonomy. This resulted in unregulated proliferation of courses, indiscriminate admission of students and dilution of the academic standards, thus making the process of rehabilitation of both students and institutions extremely difficult.

III.1 Classification of institutions

For the purpose of addressing the student-related issues listed above, the deemed universities in Group 3 (Table 3 of the Review Committee Report), can be sub-divided as shown below. The post-withdrawal status, of the affected deemed universities, is also indicated.

III.1. (i) Some 'deemed to be universities' offer only Arts, Science, Commerce, Law and Management programmes, such as B.Sc., B.A., B Com., LL.B., B.B.A., M.B.A., etc.. These courses are routinely offered in colleges / institutions affiliated to State universities. Such institutions were originally started as arts, science and commerce colleges and thereafter these obtained regular deemed university status and continue to run same or similar programmes that are no different from those offered by colleges affiliated to State Universities. Such colleges can be affiliated to the State University having territorial jurisdiction after meeting the requisite norms and standards for affiliation. Fresh admissions to the (re)designated /reverted colleges or institutes will be governed by the norms of the affiliating universities.

Institution under this category is mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial number 63.

III.1.(ii) Some 'deemed to be universities' under Group 3 that offer programmes only in Engineering and Technology disciplines, such as B.E., B.Tech., B Arch., M.B.A., and M.C.A., etc that are no different from the hundreds of engineering colleges in India. These can be (re)designated/reverted as Engineering colleges or Technical Institutes. The (re)designated/reverted colleges can then be affiliated to the State Technical University or other State University having territorial jurisdiction. The affiliating university will then be able to guide these institutions in correcting the aberrations and deficiencies (mentioned above) that have crept into these institutions after acquiring the 'deemed university' status. The students already enrolled will continue their on-going academic programme and receive the degree from the affiliating university. It will be incumbent on these colleges to suitably restructure their academic programmes to 'meet the requisite norms and standards' for affiliation so that the students' interests are fully protected. Fresh admissions to the (re)designated colleges / institutes will be governed by the norms of the affiliating universities.

Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 44, 51, 111, 116, 124 and 125.

III.3 Classification of Institutions

For the purpose of addressing the student-related issues listed above, the deemed universities in Group 3 (Table 3 of the Review Committee Report), can be subdivided as shown below. The post withdrawal status, of the affected deemed universities, is also indicated.

III.3 (i) Some deemed to be universities offer only Arts, Science, Commerce, Law and Management programmes, such as B.Sc., B.A., B.Com., LL.B., B.Ed., M.B.A., etc. These courses are commonly offered in colleges / institutions affiliated to State universities. Each institution was previously affiliated to a State / Central university (colleges) and thereafter these attained regular deemed university status, and continue to run same or similar programmes that are no different from those offered by colleges affiliated to State Universities. Such colleges can be affiliated to the State University having territorial jurisdiction, after meeting the requisite norms and standards for affiliation. Fresh admissions to the (erstwhile) deemed university colleges/institutions will be governed by the norms of the affiliating university.

Institution under this category is mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial number 65.

III.3 (ii) Some deemed to be universities under Group 3 offer their programmes only in Engineering and Technology disciplines, such as B.E., B.Tech., B.Arch., M.B.A. and M.C.A., etc. that are no different from the hundreds of engineering colleges in India. These can be (re-)designated/reverted as engineering colleges/affiliated institutions. The (re-)designated/reverted colleges will then be affiliated to the State Technical University or other State University having territorial jurisdiction. The affiliating university will then be able to guide these institutions in correcting the aberrations and deficiencies (mentioned above) that have crept into these institutions after acquiring the deemed university status. The students already enrolled will continue their ongoing academic programme and receive the degree from the affiliating university. It will be incumbent on these colleges to suitably restructure their academic programmes to meet the requisite norms and standards for affiliation so that the students' interests are fully protected. Fresh admissions to the (re-)designated colleges / institutions will be governed by the norms of the affiliating university.

Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 44, 47, 71, 119, 121 and 125.

III.1.(iii) Some 'deemed to be universities' offer programmes only in Medical and Allied fields, such as M.B.B.S., B.D.S., B.Pharma., Nursing, Physiotherapy, etc. that are no different from other such colleges and are under the purview of various Statutory councils. These institutions were originally started as medical or dental colleges and thereafter obtained either regular or *de-novo* deemed university status. These can revert back to their earlier status as colleges in their respective disciplines. The (re)designated/ reverted colleges can seek affiliation to the State Medical Universities or any other State University having territorial jurisdiction after meeting the requisite norms and standards for affiliation. The students already enrolled will continue their on-going academic programme and receive the degree from the affiliating university. Fresh admissions to the (re)designated colleges / institutes will be governed by the norms of the affiliating universities.

Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 48, 57, 58, 59, 76, 77, 102, 113, 119 and 126.

III.1.(iv) Several institutions were started as deemed universities offering programmes in one or more disciplines such as engineering, medicine, dental, arts, science, management etc. Subsequently, they brought under their ambit several other disciplines coming under the purview of different regulatory bodies. Among these, some are offering courses in both on-campus and off-campus. These institutions can be affiliated to the respective state universities as follows:

- Technology Disciplines - State Technical Universities or other State Universities having territorial jurisdiction
- Medical and allied disciplines - State Medical Universities or other State Universities having territorial jurisdiction
- Arts, Sciences, Commerce, Law etc. - State Universities having territorial jurisdiction

Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 49, 50, 61, 64, 69, 80, 85, 87, 88, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 112, 114, 115, 118, 120 and 127.

III.1.(v) Some 'deemed to be universities' started in one State but established 'Off-campus' centres in other States as well as several locations within the state, and even in foreign countries all coming within the ambit of the same deemed university. Most of these universities offer programmes in multiple disciplines

like engineering, medicine, arts, science, law, management etc. Their courses are no different from those offered by general and professional colleges in the country. These off-campus institutions / colleges should be reverted to their earlier status where applicable and in any case, designated as colleges or institutes in the appropriate discipline and affiliated to the corresponding technical, medical or general or open universities in the State where they are located. Programmes run in foreign countries have to be affiliated to one of the State universities, if permissible under the law governing such universities, else, dealt with under the relevant local laws of the host country.
Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 82, 94, 98 and 109.

III.1.(vi) Some institutions which were established primarily to preserve and promote special areas of Indian heritage of art, language and culture as well as sports, youth development and so on or have significant historical legacy were given the status of deemed to be university. Though such programmes are important in their own right, however, in actual practice, their present activities do not meet the attributes expected of a university level institution. Such programmes should seek recognition or affiliation from an appropriate State or Central University – alternatively, where publicly funded, the appropriate Ministry or State Government, as the case may be, should consider establishing them as statutory universities of appropriate legislatures after overcoming their present inadequacies.
Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers 3, 25 and 33.

III.1.(vii) Any new institution / college established after acquiring the 'deemed to be university' status, which did not have any prior affiliation to any university at the time, would have to seek fresh affiliation to an appropriate State university. The number of such institutions cuts across the above categories.

III.2 Migration /Reassignment of students

a) We have to recognize that some of the State Universities may not accept some institutions falling under Group 3 (Table 3 of the Review Committee Report) referred to above for affiliation for not meeting the standards of quality of faculty and facilities. In such cases, it will be necessary that the students of such institutions should be assigned to other affiliated institutions under the State University.

b) Some of the deemed to be universities categorized in the Review Committee Report in Group 3 (Table 3) may have management common to deemed to be

like engineering, medicine, arts, science, law, management etc. Their courses are no different from those offered by general and professional colleges in the country. These off campus institutions / colleges should be reverted to their earlier status where applicable and in any case, designated as colleges or institutes in the appropriate discipline and affiliated to the corresponding technical, medical, agricultural or open universities in the State where they are located. Precampuses run in foreign countries have to be affiliated to one of the State universities, if permissible under the law governing such universities, else dealt with under the relevant legal laws of the host country.
Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers [illegible] and [illegible].

c) Some institutions which were established primarily to preserve and promote special aspects of Indian heritage of art, literature and culture as well as sports, youth development and such other areas have been granted [illegible] the status of deemed to be university. Though such institutions are important in their own right, measured on actual practice, their present activities do not meet the academic expectations of a university level institution. Such institutions should seek recognition or affiliation such as appropriate State or Central University or alternatively, where publicly funded, the concerned Ministry of State Government, as the case may be, should consider converting them as autonomous institutions [illegible] of appropriate [illegible] after overhauling their present mechanisms.
Institutions under this category are those mentioned in Table 3 of the Review Committee's Report at serial numbers [illegible] and [illegible].

III.(vii) Any new institution / college established after acquiring the 'deemed to be university' status, which [illegible] to any university of the type, would have to seek fresh affiliation to an appropriate State university, the [illegible] of such [illegible].

III.c) Migration /Reassignment of students

a) We have to recognise that some of the State Universities may not accept some institutions falling under Category C (Table 3 of the Review Committee Report) referred to above for affiliation for the reason that the standards in terms of faculty and facilities [illegible] such cases, it will be necessary that the students of such institutions should be assigned to other affiliated institutions under the State University.

b) Some of the deemed to be universities categorized in the Review Committee Report in Category [illegible] to be [illegible] deemed to be

universities under Group 1 (Table 1); some of the institutions deemed to be university in Group 3 are also running colleges which are affiliated to other State or Central universities. – in such cases affected students must be accommodated in the institutions under the same management. Such affected students could also be accommodated in the same or related programme in a 'deemed to be university' under the same management or any other 'deemed to be university' which is validly operating.

c) The problem of migration of medical students is somewhat different from that of students in other disciplines. This is because medical students would have to be migrated to a course in medicine and no other. Hence the assignment of students undergoing medical courses would have to be approached somewhat differently. Where there is a medical college as a constituent unit of a validly operating institution deemed to be university under the same management, affected students from medical courses should be migrated to such institution deemed to be university or to any other validly operating deemed university's medical college. Where there are no such avenues as suggested by us in respect of medical students, since the State Government would have initially given the essentiality certificate, which entails the state responsibility for the assignment of students, affected students should be moved to any other State medical college.

d) A peculiar problem will arise where the nomenclatures of the programmes were found to be concocted only in order to make them sound 'innovative' or 'emerging'. In such cases, establishing equivalence should be accorded the highest priority and students should be migrated to the most appropriate equivalent programmes. This approach would need to be used even in respect of those students, who, while enrolled in a programme, were not *ab initio* eligible to be in such programme and, therefore, would have to be migrated to an appropriate programme by the affiliating university. Needless to add, the Central Government and its agencies will have to persuade State Governments / State Universities to accommodate and facilitate relocation of such students.

e) The problem of reassignment of students will be more difficult if no institution under the affiliating university offers same or equivalent courses. In such cases, the students may be given an option to choose a similar or compatible course under the affiliating university.

III.3 Students in Research Programmes

a) The Review Committee has already pointed out the problems and shortcomings in the PhD and other Research Programmes. The Committee found that many privately

managed deemed universities have enrolled in their PhD programme a large number of candidates who are mostly part time without adequate facilities and research guides.

b) In the event of withdrawal of 'deemed university' status, all Ph.D. scholars and other students in Research programmes currently registered with the Deemed universities will require re-allotment to other universities / institutions. It will be necessary for the State Government and the State Universities to assist the Ph.D. Scholars to find alternative arrangement. Alternatively, the (re)designated/reverted college obtains affiliation to a university, the Research Guide and the full time student may seek recognition and registration from the university concerned. Part time Ph.D. scholars should likewise seek re-registration in another university.

III.4 Distance Education Programmes of Deemed Universities

There are distance education programmes run by many deemed universities, enrolling thousands of students and running hundreds of study centres in many states across the country. All those courses in the distance mode which do not comply with the requirements of the tripartite agreement between UGC, AICTE and DEC must be discontinued forthwith. Wherever Distance Education Council (DEC) had unilaterally approved such programmes, the affected students should be assigned by the DEC to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) or the appropriate State Open University. In cases where the distance education programme in an institution deemed to be university in Group 3 (Table 3) is compliant with the requirements of the tripartite agreement, students should be migrated to IGNOU/State Open Universities or to the distance education programmes of institutions deemed to be universities in Group 1 (Table 1). If the courses are run without the approval of appropriate Regulatory Authorities, the concerned deemed university should be proceeded against under the relevant laws for misleading students and harming their interests .

III-5 Financial Implications of migration of students

a) Migration of students from institutions deemed to be universities in Group 3 (Table 3) would have financial implications for the students in respect of the tution fee and other legally admissible charges paid by them to such institutions. In addition, there would be costs incurred on relocation of students. Where the institution is (re)designated/reverted to the status of a college, even though tution etc. may not be affected, such institutions would have to refund the fee charged in particular for university related functions.

b) The Task Force is of the opinion that even though the onus lies on the state government/central government to facilitate migration of affected students to relevant

managed deemed universities have enrolled in their PhD programmes a large number of candidates who are mostly part time without adequate facilities and research guides.

b) In the event of withdrawal of deemed university status, all Ph.D. scholars and other students in Research programmes currently registered with the Deemed universities will require re-allotment to other universities. For example, it will be necessary for the State Government and the State Universities to assist the PhD scholars to find alternative arrangement. Alternatively, the (to be)deemed/former college seeking affiliation to a university, the Research Guide and the PhD candidate may seek recognition and registration from the university concerned. Part time Ph.D. scholars should likewise seek re-registration in another university.

(c) Distance Education Programmes of Deemed Universities

There are distance education programmes run by many deemed universities enrolling thousands of students and running hundreds of study centres in many states across the country. All those courses in the distance mode which do not comply with the requirements of the tripartite agreement between UGC, AICTE and DEC must be discontinued forthwith. Wherever Distance Education Council (DEC) had unilaterally approved such programmes, the affected students should be assigned by the DEC to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) or the concerned state Open University. In cases where the distance education programme of an institution deemed to be university in Group 3 (Table 3) complies with the requirements of the tripartite agreement, students should be migrated to IGNOU/State Open Universities or to the distance education programmes of institutions deemed to be universities in Group 1 (Table 1). If the courses are run without the approval of appropriate Regulatory Authorities, the concerned deemed university should be proceeded against under the relevant laws for misleading students and harming their interests.

III-g Financial implications of migration of students

a) Migration of students from institutions deemed to be universities in Group 3 (Table 3) would have financial implications for the students in respect of the tuition fee and other legally admissible charges paid by them to such institutions. In addition, there would be costs incurred on relocation of students. Where the institution is being downgraded to the status of a college, even though tuition fee may not be affected, such institutions would have to refund the fee charged in particular for university related functions.

b) The Task Force is of the opinion that even though the onus lies on the state government/central government to facilitate migration of affected students to relevant

recognized programmes, the entire financial burden involved should be borne by the errant institutions deemed to be university. The Central Government should for this purpose effect the necessary recoveries from the corpus fund of the institution deemed to be universities, or where such fund is insufficient adopt other legal mechanism.

IV. Concluding Observations

The key features of the recommendations contained in this Report of the Task Force to mitigate the expected problems of the affected students are summarized below:

- All the pre-existing colleges, not found suitable for the status of deemed university should revert to status quo ante i.e the status of an affiliated college of a State University so that the students would be able to complete their on-going courses and obtain the degree from the affiliating university.

- Medical colleges / Dental Colleges not found suitable for the status of deemed university should revert to status quo ante and in case they acquired this status under *de novo* category should seek affiliation to a State University to enable the students to complete their on-going courses.

- Following withdrawal of deemed university status, if the institution is not able to obtain affiliation, every effort should be made to facilitate migration / re-enrolment in equivalent or similar courses in other institutions.

- Students in PhD and other Research Programmes should be enabled to obtain registration / recognition from the affiliating university or other institutions.

- Students enrolled in duly approved Distance Education Programmes should be assigned to IGNOU or to a State Open University. Recalling the observations of the Review Committee, we reiterate that all distance education programmes of all the deemed universities should be discontinued forthwith.

- While every effort should be made to safeguard the career of the students enrolled in deemed universities not found suitable to retain this status, further admission of students to such institutions should be stopped immediately

Considering the enormous diversity of programmes and types of institutions embedded in the deemed university architecture, it is not possible to foresee all difficulties likely to be faced by affected students arising out of the withdrawal of the status of 'deemed university'. However, every attempt has been made to explore feasible solutions to accommodate diverse needs of the vast majority of students that we could anticipate. There may be still some students, who, owing to the circumstances of their initial admission to contrived non-viable academic programmes (or where the students were ab initio ineligible for being admitted to programmes) may pose difficulty in their reallocation / migration. The number of such cases will be small, and needs to be handled with care, compassion and on a case by case basis.

In all cases of relocation of students or reaffiliation of institutions, it will be imperative that the University Grants Commission, the Central and State Governments and the State Universities play a proactive and sympathetic role in facilitating this process in a time-bound manner.

Simultaneously, steps will need to be initiated by the University Grants Commission to improve the affiliation system of the universities in general to promote autonomy and avoid bureaucratic delays in introducing desirable modifications of curricula or initiating new courses so as to discourage the rush for 'deemed to be university' status by the affiliated colleges.

Having gone through the agonizing process of evolving practical remedial measures to safeguard the interests of students, we hope that steps will be taken to ensure that such a situation does not recur in future. This would require a very serious reconsideration of the existing UGC Guidelines for granting deemed university status. At the same time, the process leading to the grant of 'deemed university' status should be truly merit based and be informed by rigour and transparency.

24.12	24-12-09	24/12/2009	24.12.09
(Prof. P.N.Tandon)	(Prof. M. Anandakrishnan)	(Prof. Mrinal Miri)	(Prof.Goverdhan Mehta)

TABLE III OF REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF EXISTING INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Table III

Sl. No.	Name of the institution deemed to be university
1)	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda (Bihar)
2)	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu)
3)	National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation & Museoology, (New Delhi)
4)	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology & Research, Vadlamudi (Andhra Pradesh)
5)	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia Baroda (Gujarat)
6)	Maharshi Markandeshwar University, Mullana- Ambala (Haryana)
7)	Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad (Haryana)
8)	Lingaya's University. Faridabad (Haryana)
9)	Sri Devraj Urs Academy of Higher Education & Research, Tamaka (Kolar) (Karnataka)
10)	Yenepoya University Mangalore (Karnataka)
11)	BLDE University, Bijapur (Karnataka)
12)	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur (Karnataka)
13)	Christ College, Bangalore (Karnataka)
14)	Jain University, Bangalore (Karnataka)
15)	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune (Maharashtra)
16)	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad (Maharashtra)
17)	D Y Patil Medical College, Kolhapur (Maharashtra)
18)	Shiksha 'O' Anusandhan, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
19)	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, (Pondicherry)
20)	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
21)	Institute of Advanceed Studies in Education of Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sadarshahr (Rajasthan)
22)	Mody Institute of Technology & Science, Lakshmangarh (Rajasthan)
23)	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem (Tamil Nadu)
24)	Barath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
25)	Dr. MGR Educational & Research Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
26)	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
27)	Saveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Sciences, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
28)	Kalasalingam Academy of Research & Education, Virudhnagar (Tamil Nadu)

29)	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
30)	Academy of Maritime Education & Training, Kanathur (Tamil Nadu)
31)	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Technology & Science, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
32)	St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education & Research, Avadi (Tamil Nadu)
33)	Vel's Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
34)	Chettinad Academy of Research & Education, Padur (Tamil Nadu)
35)	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
36)	Vel-Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
37)	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education, Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
38)	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar (Uttarakhand)
39)	Swami Rama Vidyapeeth, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
40)	Graphic Era University, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
41)	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
42)	Shobhit Institute of Engineering & Technology, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)
43)	Santosh University, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)
44)	Nehru Gram Bharti Vishwavidyalaya, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)

ANNEXURE 1

ANNEXURE-1

Table showing evaluation criteria adopted by Review Committee and the UGC Guidelines (2000)

Sl. No.	Parameters used by the Review Committee to evaluate an institution 'deemed to be university'	Relevant articles of the UGC Guidelines 2000
1)	Consideration of the idea of a university	• [Article 4 (a) (ii)] Making in its area of specialization **distinct contributions** to the **objectives of the University Education System.** • [Article 4 (a) (iv)] Institutions should have the necessary viability and a management capable of contributing to the **University ideals and traditions.** • [Article 4 (b)] Institutions offering only conventional degree programmes will not be considered for grant of 'deemed to be university' status.
2)	Whether all present academic activities / programmes could have been carried out without being a deemed university; how the status of deemed university became a stimulus for better performance?	• [Article 2] This provision has been made in the UGC Act 1956 to bring under the purview of the UGC **institutions which for historical reasons or for any other circumstances are not universities and yet are doing work of a high standard in specialized academic field comparable to a university would enable them to further contribute to the cause of higher education which would mutually enrich the institution and the university system.**

Table showing evaluation criteria adopted by Review Committee and the UGC Guidelines (2000)

3)	**Conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the recognition of an institution 'deemed to be a university'**	• **[Article 4 (a) (i)] Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialization which are innovative and of very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent) and /or research levels.** • **[Article 16] De-novo institutions in the emerging area with the promise of excellence**
4)	**Aspects of Governance**	• **[Article 4 (a) (iv)]** stipulates ... "a management capable of contributing to the University ideals and traditions" • **[Article 6]** The institutions should be registered under the Societies Registration Act or Public Trust Act and should formulate a Memorandum of Association and Rules based on the Model prescribed by the UGC.
5)	**Quality of and innovations in teaching – learning process**	• **[Article 4 (a) (ii)]** Making in its area of specialization, **distinct contribution to the objectives of the University education system through innovative programmes and on being recognized as a university capable of further enriching the university system** as well as strengthening teaching and research in the institution and particularly in its area of specialization.

Table showing evaluation criteria adopted by Review Committee and the UGC Guidelines (2000)

6)	**Research output and its impact (research publications, books, monographs, patents, etc)**	• [**Article 4 (a) (i)**] clearly requires the institution to be recognized as an institution 'deemed to be university' to be "Engaged in teaching programmes and **research** ...which are **innovative** and of **very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent and / or Research levels**".
7)	**Doctoral and other research degree programmes**	• [**Article 3**] Institution should have among its priority objectives, postgraduate instruction and training .... • [**Article 4 (a) (i)**] clearly requires the institution to be recognized as an institution 'deemed to be university' to be "Engaged in teaching programmes and **research** ...which are **innovative** and of **very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent and / or Research levels**".
8)	**Faculty resources**	• [**Article 9 (b)**] Ordinarily, the institution should have created at least five departments with every department having in position a minimum staff of one Professor, two Readers and adequate number of along with necessary supporting staff.
9)	**Admission processes and award of degrees**	• [Article 13] **Admissions shall be made on an All- India basis to the identical courses in all the deemed to be universities through a common entrance test conducted by the University Grants Commission or by an Institution / Agency identified and**

Table showing evaluation criteria adopted by Review Committee and the UGC Guidelines (2000)

		approved by the UGC. This shall also apply to those institutions which have already been given the deemed to be university status.

ANNEXURE 2

ANNEXURE 2.

F.No.9-26/2009 – U.3A
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
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New Delhi
16th November 2009

ORDER

Sub: **Constitution of a Task Force to:**

(a) prepare an action plan for safeguarding interests of students enrolled in any institution 'deemed to be university' whose declaration as such an institution may be revoked or is revocable in public interest by the Central Government; and

(b) advise the Central Government on the draft UGC Regulations in regard to institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the Report of the Committee constituted to review the functioning of such institutions

WHEREAS, the Central Government, is aware of public concerns regarding the functioning of certain institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' and had constituted a Committee of Experts to review the functioning of the existing institutions 'deemed-to-be-universities' vide its notification vide no. F. 9-26/2009- U 3A dated 6/7/2009 so as to satisfy itself of the justification of their continuance as institutions 'deemed to be universities';

2. **AND WHEREAS,** the Review Committee has submitted its Report to the Government on 20/10/2009 and the said Report submitted by the Review Committee is under the active consideration of the Government;

3. **AND FURTHER WHEREAS,** the Report of the Review Committee has *inter alia* recommended

(a) the constitution of a Committee to address the concern regarding the future of students enrolled in any institution which may, in the public interest of higher education, not continue as such institution 'deemed to be university', in the event that the Government, after following the due process of law, comes to such conclusion; and

(b) review of the existing UGC guidelines on institutions deemed to be universities.

(c) **NOW, THEREFORE,** the Government hereby constitutes the Committee referred in para 1 of this Order into a Task Force with the same members and Convener for advising on the manner of implementing the Committee's recommendations and specifically for:

(i) preparing a plan of action, by way of abundant caution, to safeguard the interests of students enrolled in any institution 'deemed to be a university' whose declaration is, or may be, revoked in public interest and accordingly, would be required to cease operations as an institution 'deemed to be university' under any law for the time being in force; and

(ii) advise the Central Government on the draft UGC Regulations in regard to institutions deemed to be universities in the light of the Report of the Committee constituted to review the functioning of such institutions.

4. The Task Force shall, *inter alia*, base the plan of action to be prepared by it with due regard to the directions / principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Prof. Yash Pal & Anr. vs State of Chhattisgarh & Ors [WP(C) No. 19 of 2004] in regard to protecting student interest in respect of those students enrolled in institutions which were directed by the Apex Court to be closed down in that matter [WP(C) No. 19 of 2004]. Further, the Task Force would review the existing UGC guidelines on institutions deemed to be universities with reference to the observations contained in the report of the Review Committee constituted by this Ministry to review functioning of existing institutions deemed to be universities.

5. The Task Force may lay down its own procedure and shall submit its report within a period of eight weeks from the date of this notification.

6. The Ministry of Human Resource Development shall provide all secretarial assistance and logistics support to the Task Force, and the expenditure on travel and accommodation of the Task Force, shall be borne by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

7. This notification issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Sd/-

(Sunil Kumar)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to:

1) Members of the Task Force –

   a) Prof. P N Tandon 1 Jagriti Enclave, Vikas Marg, Delhi
   b) Prof. Goverdhan Mehta Chairman, EC NAAC PO Box. No. 1075, Nagarbhavi Bangalore 560072
   c) Prof. Anandakrishnan, Chairman IIT Kanpur & Chairman Science City, Planetarium Campus, Kotturpuram, Chennai 400025
   d) Prof. Mrinal Miri A 39, NDSE Part 1, New Delhi 110049

2) PS to HRM
3) PS to MOS (HRD)
4) Sr. PPS to Education Secretary
5) PPS to Additional Secretary (HE)
6) PPS to Additional Secretary (FA) (HRD)

Sd/-
(Upamanyu Basu)
Director (ICR)